# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.


From the Century.

PERSONAL TRAITS OF JOHN MARSHALL.

RICHMOND, May 5, 1859.

Somewhat more than twenty years ago, a stranger, visiting the city of Richmond, would have been struck by a singular looking personage, perambulating the streets, bowing courteously to everybody, and receiving in return salutes indicative of the deepest respect and affection. There was nothing in the external appearance of this person to explain such veneration almost. His figure was tall and commanding, it is true, but possessed neither symmetry nor grace. The limbs were "loose-jointed" and angular. The head was too small in proportion to the body. The costume hanging upon, rather than clothing his form, was anything but attractive or imposing. It consisted of a loose black coat, with broad skirts, a long, badly fitting waistcoat, knee breeches, of no cut particular, and "dry-rotted" flaxen or yarn stockings, ending in buckled shoes. The tight fitting hose defined limbs of remarkable slenderness—the narrow countenance was nearly lost to view between the ample white choker and the overshadowing hat. The movements of this personage were careless and unstudied. His gestures possessed no grace. At times he would dangle along, so to speak, with the air of a rustic, used to plowed ground and rough country paths. And yet even before the amused stranger heard his name, something would strike him, in the tall form, which had stepped out, it would seem, from the frame of some portrait of the last century. There was a look of kindness and benevolence in the small dark eyes which charmed you. The lips were wreathed with a quiet, good humored smile. There was so much simplicity in the countenance, so much heart in its expression, that you felt that this was a good, if not a very great man.

He was both. For the person whom I have thus rapidly outlined was John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United State—the man, as Wirt says, of "gigantic genius," possessed of the "supernatural faculty" of penetrating to the core of the knottiest subject, and extracting the real truth with the ease of a man amusing himself at a game.

In a former sketch, I presented some scenes from the youth of this celebrated man. The design was to draw a picture from authentic family records of the early days of the great Chief Justice. I showed him to the reader in the attitudes of a young lieutenant of the "Minute Men;" of a devoted lover, and a reader of songs and ballads to the smiling circle in the good old Ambler mansion at York. I wish now to present a sequel, as it were, to that sketch—a companion piece to the picture. In this old age, as in his youth, there was so much to charm and benefit the beholder, that my time will not be thrown away. The mere "public events" of his life may be passed over. They are to be found in many books—in the volumes of our history, in the records of the Supreme Courts and Congress, in the volumes of annals which treat of the great political struggles which took place around the cradle of the new-born Republic. As member of the Council of the State of Virginia—as representative of the city of Richmond in the stormy year of 1787, when he and James Madison fought shoulder to shoulder for a Constitutional Union, after the model of Washington—as member of the Virginia Convention of 1788, to ratify or reject the Federal Constitution, in which the gigantic leaders, Patrick Henry and others, fought mortally for victory on opposing sides—as defender of Jay's treaty in 1795—as Envoy to France, where his state papers extorted the admiration of Talleyrand, and secured for him a triumphal entry into New York on his return—as the mouthpiece of the nation in announcing to Congress the death of his beloved friend, General Washington—as biographer of the hero—as the prop of the administration of President Adams in the famous case of Jonathan Robbins, when his speech, as said Judge Story and Albert Gallatin, was such as no human intellect could answer—as voter against the Alien and Sedition laws—as Secretary of War and author of the instructions to Mr. King—as Chief Justice finally of the Supreme Court of the United States—as statesman,—counsellor, envoy, jurisconsult, and lastly President of the ultimate resort of justice—In these positions and all these characters, he was prominent among the mighty intellects of his epoch, and won for his name the imperishable laurels which await the man who dedicates a long life and great genius, unmingled with the least alloy, to the service of his county.

This public phase of the life of John Marshall need not here be presented. It would only be a bald repetition of what has been printed elsewhere. My aim will be rather to exhibit the kind gentleman and great man in his hours of leisure—in his moments of relaxation from the struggles of the forum, or the toilsome duties of his judicial position. If the sketch is brief and rapid, it shall, at least, be truthful. That is all the merit of these sketches—but it is a great one.

It was here in Richmond that the Judge was most at home. He always loved the place, and the people loved him devotedly. Everybody knew him, and he knew everybody. There was such a hearty kindness in his manner, that the humblest man felt at his ease immediately, and could scarcely believe, when he encountered him for the first time, that the unassuming old gentleman, in his slouching attire, and apparently so unconscious of his great position, was "Judge Marshall." He seemed to take as much pleasure in chatting about stock or the crops with a homespun farmer, as in listening to and joining in the brilliant conversation of the brilliant men who were his intimate friends. These were truly a noble group—not unknown to fame. There was John Wickham, the Achilles on the side of Aaron Burr at the time of his trial for high treason—of whom William Wirt, in his "British Spy;" declares that the kindness of his heart and his sense of propriety scarcely availed to prevent him from showing in his manner the consciousness of magnificent abilities. There was Dr. McClurg, the man of science, the polished wit, the delightful writer, the poet, the travelled gentleman and famous scholar in all departments of belles lettres and deep learning; who had led a wild life in his youth with Tom Jefferson and Jack Page, whom he lived to see President and Governor afterward, who wrote the "Belles of Williamsburg," and shone among the finest fine gentlemen of his early days, and now lived at the present "Madison House," in Richmond, one of the *beaux esprits* of the brilliant circle; curing the sick, and cracking jokes, discussing "high philosophy" and playing quits—the favorite of all who knew him, the life of the company, the model of a gentleman—the breathing reflex, in a word, of the exquisite epitaph inscribed on his tombstone in the old churchyard of "St. John's," which was written by one of the circle which he adorned, and which never lost the memory of his virtues and accomplishments. There, besides, in his plain old wooden dwelling, quietly sleeping beneath the foliage of the great elms—with its old-fashioned garden and trim hedges of box—there, near the Chief Justice's dwelling, lived the amiable and accomplished Jaqueline Ambler, formerly Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and called as I have said in a former sketch, the *Aristides of Virginia*. He was a gentle spirit, but with rigid ideas of justice—one of the most charming men of his time. There was still, again, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, the inflexible opponent of the *expunging* resolutions in the Senate, under Jackson; the envoy to South Carolina during the troubles of the proclation; the great lawyer—the compiler of the Virginia Code; the impassioned advocate, and the delightful companion, whose smiles and whose voice I shall never forget, as I shall ever recall his affection and gracious kindness. These and others—great associates on the bench and at the bar—the good Parson Buchanan, one of the lights of his epoch—and more than one member of the fraternity of merchants; these, and many more persons whom I have no room to mention, were grouped, as it were, about the tall central figure, and made up a society of rare charms and attraction. It was the honest Old Virginia love for companionship which brought them together—the desire of congenial minds to mingle in the social scenes of private life, after the exhausting toils of the law, or commerce, or physic, or divinity. There was no ceremony, no stiffness. All was perfectly plain and undress. A debate or a jest was equally appropriate, and the dinners were festive occasions of the purest enjoyment. Here the erect form of Wickham would relax and bend forward to catch the jest from the other end of the table—the wit of Dr. M'Clurg would raise a broad smile—the benevolent countenance of the good old Chief Justice would reveal the deep enjoyment with which he listened to the anecdote or the narrative which kept the *convives* at table long after nightfall.

It was at "Buchanan's Spring," however, on the outskirts of Richmond, that the Judge and his friends shone in all their glory. The old oaks, under the cool shadow of which the "Barbecue Club" used to meet, are still standing, and the Club exists to-day—but the choice spirits of whom I write have passed into the land of shadows. How they chased the gay hours with laughter there, of old! how they pitched quoits, without their coats, and feasted on the roasted shoat, and drank moderate juleps in the days long ago! Of these innocent seasons of convivial enjoyment, the Chief Justice was one of the brightest luminaries. With his coat thrown down, his eyes sparkling with pleasure, the crowd looking on eagerly, anxious for his success, the Judge addressed himself with ardor to the real business of the day. This business was to overcome all his competitors in hurling the peaceful discus at the stake in the ground. His most dangerous opponent was a worthy clergyman, between whom and the Chief Justice many struggles for the mastery took place. But the latter was the favorite of the bystanders. In measuring the distance of his own and his opponent's quoit from the peg, the arbitrator would generally manage to declare in the Judge's favor—in favor of law, and against divinity. If cheating was necessary to arrive at this result, so much the more unfortunate, but that was all. Judge Marshall was to be, under any circumstances, triumphant; for he was the favorite of all, the pride of the members of the Club, the most despotic pet of them all. When he made a bad throw, or his quoit rolled away to a distance, all faces became elongated; sadness entered every heart, and his opponent was regarded with ill-concealed hostility. When, however, the quoit went straight to its place—above all, when it "rung the meg," that is, fell plump on top and encircled it, the enthusiasm of the crowd knew no bounds. And the hero of this achievement himself was not destitute of elation. He thrilled with all the delights of victory. Clapping his hands like a boy, he would triumph over his foe, and mingle proudly in the general rejoicing. To a stranger all this might have seemed undignified—unworthy of the Judges of the Court of Appeals, and the most famous counsellors of the Commonwealth. But it did not so seem to their companions, nor long to such visiters from a distance as witnessed the scene. There was so much simplicity and ease in the group, such unconscious grace in the most careless movements, that the picture was redeemed from the least touch of the ludicrous. Baron Guenet, a French gentleman, was invited one day, and informed before-hand that the Governor of the Commonwealth, the Judges of the High Court of Appeals, and the Chief Justice, would be present—to banquet with the rest in the open air, and pitch quoits with the other members of the Club. The Baron exhibited unaffected astonishment, and asked, "if it was possible that the dignitaries of the land could thus *intermix with private citizens*." Worthy Baron! He was destined to be still more confounded at what he saw under the oak trees. The spectacle was nothing less than His Excellency, the Judges, the Chief Justice, and their great associates, all with coats off entering into the game with boyish enthusiasm—kneeling down to measure distances, crying out when they triumphed, and acting generally in a manner the most "undignified" imaginable. The good Baron was taught a lesson which he had never learned in Europe; his ideas were extended, and he declared with enthusiasm that he "had never before seen the real beauty of republicanism." Are there any intelligent Americans at the present time who are disposed to think less of these celebrated men for their boyish sport? We trust not. That mind must be mean, and the slave of a silly "convention," which thinks that John Marshall soiled the dignity of his judicial ermine by joining in these harmless sports with his neighbors. To a critic of this description all true admirers of high character, of genuine dignity, might say—Friend, there is something nobler and more beautiful than the etiquette of courts; a grace beyond the *hauteur* of the courtier or the hanger-on in palaces—it is the unaffected simplicity and real dignity of the honest gentleman who is not afraid to be natural! Above all should you respect and make your lowest bow to the great intellect and pure heart which relies upon the public respect and regard, and does not think it necessary to wrap itself in vain trappings, or send a herald before to clear the way for the empty pageant. Louis XIV would have cheerfully died, I imagine, rather than take his coat off and pitch quoits with his brother monarchs or his nobility, and doubtless his views upon the subject were correct. He was little in the midst of all his greatness, and compelled to guard his prestige. John Marshall was loftier. He was always great. As you knew him more familiarly you loved him all the better. You saw that this man was one of nature's noblemen—that a child-like kindness and sweetness was in his heart. The immense intellect was playing, in its season of relaxation.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

**THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 9, 1859.**

THE PRESIDENT AND MR. MCRAE.—We have heard from different sources that the conduct of the officials at Raleigh, in fixing Mr. Buchanan's arrival at Chapel Hill *after* the delivery of Mr. McRae's Annual Address, was much talked of at the late Commencement. It is understood that Mr. McRae is personally intimate with the President; that the President desired and intended to reach Chapel Hill on Tuesday night, or to breakfast on Wednesday morning; that he might easily have been there at either time, instead of being at a Hotel in Raleigh; but that it was otherwise arranged at Raleigh, by which not only the President but the Governor of the State, the several committees, &c., which escorted him, and an immense concourse of people, were all kept back till after Mr. McRae's Address had been delivered. The world at Chapel Hill, so we are informed, were so uncharitable as to attribute this to a desire to deprive Mr. McRae of some of the eclat which it was pretty well known he would win on that theatre. We are not precisely informed as to the persons who were responsible for the change of the President's plan—not the Governor, we hope. He, however, would have gained some credit for chivalric magnanimity to a vanquished opponent, if he had insisted on the President's being there, and on being there himself.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—We copy the following paragraphs from the Wilmington Journal of Saturday last:—

"It may not be improper here to refer to a matter which seems to have been talked about and written about a good deal more than its importance deserves:—The question of a military escort to the President, and the selection by the Governor of any particular Company for that position.

"The Governor would have liked to have had all the Volunteer Companies in the State, and with that view, communicated *informally* with all, or at any rate endeavored to do so. All expressed their willingness. The law, however, had made no provision for the entertainment of the Companies, and the Governor found that other arrangements could not be made in time, and therefore no official call was made or invitation issued. The Wilmington Light Infantry, having their own accommodations, offered to go wholly on their own expenses and their offer was accepted, as would that of any other Company. The W. L. I. escorted the President throughout, because they volunteered to do so. There was no favoritism, special invitation, or ground for jealousy."

This certainly appears to be speaking by authority. Yet on or about the same day, the Charlotte Bulletin announced the return of the Company of that place, as from the trip to which they had been "invited" by the Governor. So many contradictory statements, from so many different quarters, really excite our curiosity to know what to believe. It is very certain that the Journal has been misinformed in one particular. The Governor did *not* communicate, formally or informally, with all the volunteer companies in the State. There are seven such companies, we believe, in this town and county, and if he communicated with any one of them we have not heard of it. Among these is the only company in North Carolina that ever marched to the defence of the soil against an enemy, the oldest company in the State, and among the oldest in the Union. If the Governor invited a Wilmington company to perform an honorable and not dangerous duty, as has been both asserted and denied, and a Charlotte company also, as has been asserted and re-asserted, it *was* a slight to the other companies in Wilmington and elsewhere in the State. If he wished to communicate with all companies, how easy to have done so by either a formal or an informal notice in the Standard.

One thing more: Why did the ten companies which, besides the Wilmington company, met the President at Raleigh, not go on to Chapel Hill? It is supposed that most of them, if not all, left home with that intention.

ESCAPED FROM JAIL.—Bob Revels, a free negro confined for burglary, and a negro named John Brace or John Franklin, taken up some months since as a runaway, escaped from the jail in this place last night at about 9 o'clock. See advertisement.

We learn that they managed to force their way into the hall, and thence by the scuttle from the roof to the ground, by blankets tied together. The moon was shining and they were seen by persons at the rear of the jail.

COUNTY COURT.—The June Term of the County Court of Cumberland is in session this week. We learn that a large number of litigated cases have been disposed of at this and the Special Term of last week—leaving, however, plenty more on the Docket.

Yesterday a meeting of the Justices took place, when provision was made to meet the demands of the Insane Asylum for several indigent patients in that Institution from this county.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.—The Raleigh Commissioners have notified subscribers to stock that a meeting will be held at Raleigh, on Wednesday, July 20. See advertisement in this paper.

MR. MILLER AT WASHINGTON CITY.—A correspondent of the Petersburg Express says that there were not less than 1500 persons to hear Mr. Miller's Lecture on the Eighteenth Century at the Smithsonian Institute in Washington City. Among these were 500 ladies, three members of the Cabinet, the Mayor of Washington, several members of Congress, and many distinguished literary and clerical dignitaries. At the close of the address a large crowd, of both sexes, gathered upon and around the rostrum, and congratulated the speaker most warmly on his effort.

The National Intelligencer has two communicated notices of the Lecture, written by two gentlemen of that city, of whom the Editors say, "their prominence as leaders of public thought, and experience as long and serviceably engaged in posts of high public importance, entitle whatever they may write to the confidence of the reader."

HYDE COUNTY, N. C.—Very few persons in this part of the State have an idea of the fertility of the North Eastern counties of North Carolina. Their trade is mainly out of the State, and their intercourse follows their trade of course. We doubt whether there was ever a citizen of Hyde county in Fayetteville, or a citizen of Fayetteville in Hyde county, except the Judge who held their Court last Fall. They consequently know but little of each other. Yet Hyde county is one of the most productive parts of the State or of the Union. A writer in the Southern Farmer says it is "the most beautiful farming country on the face of the globe"—a perfect "garden spot." As evidence of its productiveness he says that "it has a population of 5000 to 6000, and ships from 500,000 to 600,000 bushels of corn, some 50,000 bushels of wheat, with peas, potatoes, &c." Well may the writer say that this is hard to beat.

We have heard almost equal accounts of the other counties in that section of the State, from Halifax to Pasquotank, and from Martin to Tyrrell.

GOOD SENSE AND SOUND MORALITY.—We are glad to find such sentiments as the following in the New Orleans Picayune, on the subject of the movements at the South in retaliation for the disregard of the fugitive law at the North:—

"We hold that in morals and duty the deliberate abandonment of our own duty is not excusable because others have willfully neglected theirs; that we may not defiantly annul one law that we do not like, because men, whose principles for so doing we have denounced as treasonable, have wickedly trampled upon another which they dislike. And on grounds of policy we urge, that for a minority section the law of order, protection, and safety is in the supremacy of constitutions and laws. When we discard that for a contention with the majority, which shall most thoroughly succeed in setting at naught the laws it dislikes, and baffling the efforts of the regularly constituted authorities to enforce them or to apply the penalties for disobedience, we enter into a conflict in which we must inevitably get the worst. In a contest of mere numbers, which we accept, we are the weaker, and will be outvoted and overwhelmed. The subjects in controversy are vital to us; essential parts of the system by which we live, and without which we perish; with our adversaries they are fanatical ideas, which do not touch the social or individual well being. We play fortune and life against worthless counters with which our adversaries make the game in which they risk nothing, and therefore we have urged that it is suicidal folly for the people of the South to give any countenance to the theory of individual or popular right to set private interpretations of duty, or considerations of local interest, over statutes and constitutions."

Every word of this is true, and it is moreover true, that in every contest which the South has waged with the North the former has suffered, not at home indeed, but in arraying more and more the Northern feeling against us. It is true that there never was a time when the South was more united in determination to maintain its rights. There has been a thorough concentration of its feeling on this point. But it is equally true that there never was a time when she had so few friends at the North. What has driven from her troops of her former friends in that section? Manifestly, as we think, the movements of those who hope and intend thereby to bring about a dissolution of the Union. To that effect speaks the Charleston Mercury, as quoted by the Picayune:

"The Mercury partly admits (says the Picayune) that such conduct [Southern retaliation] would be "stupidity as flagrant as it is desperate," if we purpose to remain in the Union. It treats the course of those who refuse to enforce the constitution and the laws with regard to the slave trade, as consistent, and wise, and respectable, only as they mean revolution and are preparing for revolution. In doing so, their object must be "to put an end entirely to the constitution and our union with the Northern States, who refuse to be bound by the compacts which it contains." Hence the Mississippi mob, which drove a collector of Northern debts out of town, is invested with the same character as to the lawfulness of these acts, and their political tendency, as the revolutionary party who threw the tea into Boston harbor. This is not the "higher law" of the Northern Abolitionists, only because that affects to adhere to the constitution, except when some superior obligation of conscience interferes, while this meditates revolution, and is an overt act."

## FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

CAPE RACE, June 4.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool May 25, passed Cape Race to-day.

A battle was fought on the 21st of May, near Montebello. It is stated that the Austrians, fifteen thousand strong, attacked the position of Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, and after four hours furious combat, were repulsed, with a heavy loss in killed and two hundred prisoners. The Allies carried the city of Montebello; but did not pursue the Austrians further. The French loss is reported to have been 700 killed. The actual number of the French engaged in the battle is not known, but is estimated at between six and seven thousand, besides a regiment of Sardinian cavalry. The allies lost many officers, and one Austrian colonel was among the captured.

The Austrian account of the battle, however, differs widely from the foregoing.

The King of Naples is dead and Francis the Second has assumed the government.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.

*Later from Utah.*—The mail from Utah has arrived, bringing a proclamation by Gov. Cummings, ordering the immediate dispersal of various parties of Mormons assembled in a military character in the mountains surrounding the Salt Lake Valley.

The anti-Mormon organ of the Territory asserts that treason is as rife there now as before the arrival of the army.

A gentleman of intelligence just from Utah asserts that the bands spoken of in the proclamation are a portion of the Mormon militia called out by Gov. Cummings to resist the entrance of the Government troops to the city during the session of the court.

The same authority corroborates the conclusion as to the treasonable condition of sentiment in the territory. The Mormons, he says, are augmented every month by thousands of foreigners, and every intelligent observer sees but one result, and that a bloody one, unless the whole community are transported, or kept in subjection by martial law instead of civil.

ST. LOUIS, June 2.

*Immense Damages in a Breach of Promise Case*—In the case of Miss Carstrange *vs.* Shaw, for a breach of promise of marriage, the jury this afternoon rendered a verdict for the full amount of the petition of the plaintiff, $100,000.

*The Presbyterian Assembly, Old School.*—This body, after an interesting session of 13 days at Indianapolis, adjourned *sine die* on the 2d instant. The Assembly has had some difficulty in refrence to its Board of Home Missions, in which the slavery question has been to some extent implicated. The Board has so conducted its affairs as to leave a large balance on hand, whereas the Assembly considered that all receipts should be annually expended in missions. It appears that one young man was refused as a missionary to California because he was an "abolition agitator," the reason assigned, however, being a want of funds; and three Princeton students have been prevented from making the same application, supposing there were no funds. The Assembly has overthrown the management of the Board by electing new members. A large majority of the Assembly, however, are in favor of having nothing to do with the slavery question in any shape.

*National Intelligencer.*

COLD WEATHER IN JUNE.—It was almost cold enough for frost here on Monday last. We see in our exchanges this morning that there was a severe frost at Buffalo and all the Northern part of New York State, at Pittsburg, Penn., at Cincinnati, Cleveland, and the States of Ohio and Indiana generally. The crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, fruit, grapes and vegetables, are reported to be destroyed, or very greatly injured.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.—There is food for reflection in the following extract from a letter to the North Carolina Planter, from G. D. Harmon, of Milliken's Bend, Louisiana. We have no doubt that there are thousands of men, and even more of women, who look back with longing towards the deserted homesteads in which their youth was spent:—

"I was pleased with the remarks in your April No., current volume, under the head "Spirit of Emigration." It reminded me of the time in 1842, when I left the old hills of North Carolina, my old friends, the old orchard, the old home upon the hill, the cool springs of water, the old church, my father's grave, and started on my journey for the "new purchase in Georgia."

"I have tried the States of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana, cultivated the hills, the river lands and the swamps, and after an experience of sixteen years, my opinion is, that if I had my time to travel over again, knowing what I do now, I should be *at home*, in my native State, improving the old red hills, hill-side ditch them, horizontal plow them, subsoil them, compost them, prune the old orchard, fix up the old barn, clean out the old spring house, enjoy the society of old *tried* friends, visit the old moss-covered church, go to camp-meetings, *and do right*.

"But I am here, in one mile of the "Father of Waters," and he is pouring forth an angry flood upon the country, destroying cotton, corn and stock But who knows, dim-sighted mortals that we are, but what it is all for the best? This flood may drive some of us into the hills, where we will be *compelled to improve* the soil and do something for posterity. Who knows?"

FOR THE OBSERVER.

*Messrs. Editors:*—A man calling himself J. Whitney Brewer, who says that he is from Moore county, N. C., was arrested and committed to the Jail of our county at this place on yesterday (the 7th inst.) under the charge of having stolen a horse, the property of Mr. Randal Shaw of Bladen county, on the week previously. The supposed thief arrived at this place on Saturday last, and was stopping at the Lumberton Hotel when arrested.

At the time he was committed to prison his *plunder* was all carefully searched, as required by law, when to the astonishment of the performer, were found thirteen keys, of various sizes and qualities, no two of which were precisely alike, and suited to almost any lock which he might feel disposed to unbolt. In addition to those keys, were several other articles, seldom found in the possession of the honest traveller. In view of these facts we feel it a duty we owe the public to make known this case, that communities at large may be the more particular, and always on their guard when even *suspicious* characters are in their midst. JUSTICE.

Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C., June 8, 1859.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND—AMERICAN CREDIT.—An American writing from London to the N. Y. Express, gives an account of a visit he was allowed to pay to the whole interior of the Bank of England. He says:—

"The building covers about three acres of ground. Many of its rooms are copied from the classic models of Greece and Rome. The employees number about one thousand. Several of the officers reside in the Bank. No note is ever issued the second time. The notes redeemed each day, are checked, cancelled, and put away in boxes. After keeping them ten years they are burned. The accumulation of the last ten years, now in the vaults of the bank, amounts to three thousand million of pounds! And yet any one of these notes can be referred to in a minute, and the history of its issue and its return given. The bank does all its own printing, and several presses are kept busy. Everything is done by machinery—the note is not touched by the pen before it goes out. I held in my hand yesterday, one note for one million of pounds, and two little side-pocket packets of notes amounting to two million of pounds. In the bullion room ingots of gold were piled up like cords of wood, and silver bars in vast mountains. The machines for detecting light coin and for cutting them are exceedingly curious and yet simple. Every banker's deposit is weighed; and all the light pieces cut nearly in two and returned to him next day. The system of the bank is as perfect and as exact as clock-work. And yet in spite of all precaution, some small forgery is almost daily detected. But since the great forgery committed by Asttellell for £320,000, and by Fauntleroy for £360,000, the Bank has not lost any very heavy sums; although in 1822, capital punishment for the crime was abolished, when the old fogies predicted that everybody hard up would turn forger.

"In the Specie department of the Bank there were bags and boxes of sovereigns and half-sovereigns enough to make a miser mad. Mountains of "Mint drops," for which millions are sighing, and dying, and perpetrating all conceivable crimes! I was asked to lift a big bag of sovereigns, and for once, I must confess, I felt a sovereign disgust for money. With a half dozen pieces of these little "conveniencies" in my pocket, I retired from the Bank, feeling a thousand times more comfortable than some of the millionaires who had been shaking in their boots, in the applicants' "Sweating Room," while the official dispenser of the golden blessings had been so generously initiating me into the sublime mysteries of the "art of money making!" There was one item which I learned from the bank, decidedly gratifying to my national pride. It was this: *Not a single piece of American paper which laid over during the late panic now remains unpaid.* This, says Mr. Elsey, the Governor, cannot be said of any other nation on the earth."

**MARRIED,**

In this county, on Wednesday the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Wyche, Mr. MALCOM J. McKAY to Miss ELIZABETH MURPHY, daughter of the late William Murphy—all of this county.

**DIED,**

On Tuesday, the 31st ult., in the vicinity of French's Creek Church, Bladen co., DUNCAN L. McMILLAN, Esq., formerly of Cumberland county, aged 43 years.

Cut off in the prime of life, in the midst of usefulness, he leaves a place vacant, not only in his family, but in a large circle of friends and relatives, that will not easily be filled.

"Leaves have their time to fall,
And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath,
Birds have their time to sing:
But Thou! thou hast all seasons for thine own, O Death!" A.

Wilmington Herald please copy.

In Raleigh, on the 3d day of June inst., LIZZIE, only daughter of Hon. Sion H. Rogers and Jane F., his wife; aged one year, ten months, and twenty-three days.

At his residence in Butler co., Ala., on the 18th of May last, Mr. NEEDHAM SMITH, Sr., aged 66 years. Mr. Smith emigrated from North Carolina in the year 1826, and has since resided at and near Lowndesboro', until recently, when he removed to Butler county.

EUMENEAN HALL, Davidson College, June 3, 1859.

At a called meeting of the Eumenean Society, the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the deep feelings of regret entertained by that body, with regard to the death of Mr. D. K. SINCLAIR. Whereupon the following resolutions were submitted and adopted by the Society:—

WHEREAS, Almighty God in the mysterious designs of his Providence, has suddenly removed by death, Mr. Duncan K. Sinclair, a member of our sister society; a gentleman just entering into manhood with buoyant hopes of a long, active and useful life; and a gentleman whose high-toned moral and intellectual worth, and (above all) whose high-toned Christian demeanor, had justly won our universal love and esteem; therefore be it,

Resolved 1. That we have heard with unfeigned regret of the death of our beloved fellow-student, Mr. Duncan K. Sinclair.

Resolved 2. That we bow in humble submission to this dispensation of Divine Providence, confiding in the wisdom and goodness of Him whose "ways are unsearchable and past finding out."

Resolved 3. That this melancholy event shall make us more humble, and teach us the necessity of being, at all times, prepared for death, since we "know not at what hour the son of man cometh."

Resolved 4. That we deeply sympathise with the Philanthropic Society in their great bereavement.

Resolved 5. That as a token of respect to the memory of our deceased friend and fellow-student, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved 6. That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and also to the Philanthropic Society.

J. M. P. OTTS,
W. McDUFFIE,
J. P. GRAHAM, } Com.

At a meeting of the Philanthropic Society of Davidson College, N. C., the undersigned were appointed a committee to draft resolutions respecting the death of Mr. DUNCAN K. SINCLAIR. The following resolutions were drawn up by said Committee:

PHILANTHROPIC HALL, 3d June, 1859.

WHEREAS, God, in his all-wise Providence, has seen fit to take from us our much esteemed friend and brother, D. K. SINCLAIR, in the bloom of youth and vigor of health:

Be it resolved, That while we deeply lament the untimely death of our fellow-member, whose prospects for a long and useful career were so promising, we humbly submit to the will of Him "who doeth all things well," and say in the language of the Psalmist, "I was dumb, I opened not my mouth: because thou didst it."

Resolved, That this sudden and fearful Providence may make us more mindful of the fact that we too must soon appear before the judgment seat of Christ, and make us more diligent to "keep our lamps trimmed and burning."

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the family of the deceased in their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That as a token of our regard for the memory of our companion, and as an exhibition of our grief for the loss of such an amiable member, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and also that our Hall be draped in mourning.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Fayetteville Observer, N. C. Presbyterian, Marion Star, and Southern Presbyterian; with a request to publish.

H. W. McLEES,
JAS. D. McIVER,
T. B. McLAURIN,
Committee.

## SPEECHES AT CHAPEL HILL.

The Columbia South Carolinian furnishes the following report (the only one we have seen) of the speeches of Gov. Swain and President Buchanan on the arrival of the latter at Chapel Hill.

Gov. Swain said:

When your predecessor, Mr. President, twelve years ago, visited this institution, it was regarded as a graceful and grateful compliment to his Alma Mater. He returned to the scenes and companions of his boyhood. The Secretary of the Navy, in the Cabinet of which you were the Premier, the present estimable Minister to France, accompanied him, and was one of his collegiate companions. Your visit is the more complimentary because the associations were less intimate than his. The selection of two children of this institution as members of your Cabinet is a compliment which entitles you to a grateful consideration at our hands. Your visit as Chief Magistrate of the Republic is a compliment of which we may well feel proud. But we welcome you, not merely in your official character, but as Mr. Buchanan, and a citizen of Pennsylvania.

It was somewhat remarkable, sir, that the two States so distant from each other should be so intimately connected and blended in their history. The greatest of Pennsylvanians and, with a single exception, the greatest of Americans, smote the rock of Plymouth with an electric wand, and the waters of the river gushed forth for the healing of the nations.

North Carolina was originally settled, to a very great extent, by emigrants from Pennsylvania. As early as 1686 William Penn, in a letter to a confidential friend, states that fifteen thousand of the most substantial citizens of Pennsylvania were about to seek a home in the wilderness of Carolina. The country immediately west of you was the final resting place of these emigrants. They constituted what is known as the "Regulators," and on the 16th May, 1771, four years and four days before the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, they fought the battle of Alamance, within twenty-five miles of this place. Whether you regard the number of combatants or the number that was killed, the affair at Lexington in April, 1775, was less imposing in circumstances. The great chief of the Regulators, Herman Husband, is understood to have been a relative of Benjamin Franklin, to have possessed his confidence, and to have been his confidential agent. The great body of the Regulators retreated successfully from the battle and found a safe retreat in the wild gorges of the Alleghanies, and wreaked ample vengeance for their wrongs in the battle of King's Mountain, on the 7th October, 1780.

The defeat of Major Ferguson was the hinge on which the war in the South, if not upon the continent, turned. If Ferguson had not fallen, the battle of Guilford would not have been fought, nor would the Revolution have closed at Yorktown. Alamance was the initial, King's Mountain the decisive, and Guilford the closing battle of the Revolution. Yorktown was a siege.

It is not merely the Quaker element in our population that constitutes the Union, a band of union between North Carolina and Pennsylvania. The Scotch Irish, wherever they were found, were emphatically the sons of liberty. The population of the valleys of the Yadkin and the Catawba, that gave rise to the Mecklenburg Declaration, were Scotch Irish and Pennsylvanians, among whom it is sufficient to refer to a Jackson and a Davis.

The third element which came from Pennsylvania were Lutherans and descendants of the Protestants, who fought under William the Silent, in the memorable contest with Philip the Second. God forbid, Mr. President, that I should disparage in the smallest degree the character of the Puritan. It is a matter of honest pride to myself that I am an humble scion of that stock. But I feel at liberty to declare that I believe in my conscience that no portion of this country during the Revolution loved liberty so well and fought so stoutly to maintain it as the Mecklenburg men.

These united stocks formed a race of men that have rarely been equalled in any age or any country. There are considerations connected with the peculiar character of the Revolution in North Carolina which distinguish it from that of any other portion of the country. With the Puritan it was a war against taxation; in Mecklenburg it was eminently a contest for civil and religious liberty.

I have very recently been more deeply impressed with this state of facts by the papers of Lord Cornwallis, which have just issued from the press. The defeat of Ferguson was fatal to the invasion of 1780. He states the fact expressly, in a volume to which I refer, "that before attempting the second invasion in 1780, he had, by his emissaries wrapped our whole western border with the flames of savage war." But for this the men who foiled him at King's Mountain would have turned his fatal triumph at Guilford into a disastrous retreat. In a brief note written after his retreat to Wilmington, and written to Sir Henry Clinton, he says "that, much to his surprise, he found the North Carolinians comparatively a united people and was well satisfied that, owing to the particular condition and peculiar character of the country, it would be the most difficult of the thirteen provinces to subdue."

I extend to you, Mr. President, for myself and citizens, a unanimous and heart-felt welcome.

To which Mr. Buchanan replied:

I thank you for your kindness, and I am thankful for the kindness with which I have been received by the citizens. I have always had a partiality for this good Old North State. Her eminently prudent, wise, and conservative sons have always stood by the Constitution and laws, and are destined in the history of this country to do much to preserve our glorious Union.

I thank you most heartily for the kind reference which you have made to my native State. I am proud to hear her associated with North Carolina. The two sisters have generally met together in all important questions. And in all history North Carolina has followed the footsteps of Governor Archdale, in whose day, as in Penn's day, the Indians all loved the white man, because the Indians were treated kindly by him.

You refer to mournful events. You speak of President Polk. He was proud in speaking of his intense love for his Alma Mater. He was a good man, a great man, an honest man. No man ever performed the duties of his high office more conscientiously than James K. Polk. Justice has not yet been done to his memory. But the impartial historian, when he comes to collect the events of that period, will place James K. Polk on the list of the most noble and distinguished men of the country. He was a laborious man, and sacrificed himself with intense labors. I might refer to other distinguished men who have graduated at this college, which would probably be invidious. Of the dead we may speak; it is best to say nothing of the living.

I have come to this institution of learning because mind with me is every thing. It has produced the best fruits of the country. It is a practical institution, and I may venture to say proves the superiority of a collegiate over a private education. It creates emulation. The boy who is compelled to recite with his master, not intermingled with others, has not a due spirit of emulation aroused; while each boy at college endeavors to acquire superiority over the other, and he becomes thoroughly prepared. This preparation has been seen in the hosts of men whom you have sent to other States. As far as I know, they carry with them the firm integrity and wisdom which characterizes the people of this State in an eminent degree. They have been scattered over the wilds and have contributed essentially to give character to the place of their choice.

I wish I could address all the young men in my hearing. A vast responsibility rests upon them. As generations of men rise and sink and are forgotten, principles remain and are eternal. I would advise them to devote themselves to the preservation of the principles of the Constitution, for without these blessings our liberties are gone. Let this Constitution be torn into atoms; let the Union separate; let thirty Republics rise up against each other, and it would be the most fatal day for the liberties of the human race that ever dawned upon any land. Let this experiment be tried, and mankind and every friend of liberty would deplore the sad event. I belong to a passing generation. My lamp of life cannot continue long. I hope I may survive to the end of my Presidential term, but so emphatically do I believe that mankind as well as the people of the United States are interested in the preservation of this Union that I hope I may be gathered to my fathers before I should witness its dissolution.

In the flux and reflux of public opinion things are constantly passing away. Events that may be considered great to-day the reflux of public opinion may remove to-morrow. Let us keep together, then, for better, for worse, as man and wife. Let it be the same. For though troubles, as they say, sometimes prevail in the married state, yet still the couple hold together and pursue their quiet way.

I thank you for this kind and cordial reception. I have no doubt it will prove one of the most interesting periods of my life.


## MOUNTAIN HOTEL,

MORGANTON, N. C.

THIS well known HOUSE has been re opened for the accommodation of the traveling public. It has been, and will continue to be a first class Hotel. One very great advantage it possesses, over other houses, is its being almost embowered in shade trees. The promenades, (of which there are three,) are so thoroughly shaded that a person may enjoy them at any hour of the day. In fact, its admirable situation with regard to coolness and quietness, and its elevated position, commanding one of the finest Mountain views, renders it the most desirable stopping place in Morganton, or in the Mountain region. The Proprietor has added and will continue to add to its comfort and convenience. And he hopes to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage he formally enjoyed.

His stables are attended by one of the best, if not the very best, Hostler in the Southern Country—the far-famed "*Silas.*"

About the first of July next, the Western North Carolina Rail Road will be completed to Newton, and persons going to Morganton will find ready access by this route, via Salisbury and Statesville to Newton, where, besides the regular Stage Coach, there will be a COMFORTABLE and COMMODIOUS VEHICLE to convey passengers on to Morganton. Persons going from Charlotte to Morganton will find ready facilities of transportation—there being a daily line of Stages from Charlotte to Lincolnton, and at Lincolnton B. S. Johnson, Esq., the proprietor of the Hotel, will provide good Horses, Carriages, and Drivers for public use, and equal facilities will be offered at Morganton, for transportation to any part, to which they may wish to go.

J. M. HAPPOLDT.

Morganton, N. C., June 1, 1859. 21-6wlaw

## Lower Little River & Crane's Creek Navigation Co.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS for the Capital Stock of this Company are now in the hands of the Commissioners, and will remain open for the space of 30 days.

The Commissioners in Cumberland are Thos. S. Lutterloh, Christopher Munroe, W. J. Kelly, Dr. Alex'r Munroe and Arch'd McKethan. In Harnett, R. C. Belden, Samuel Carmon, Hugh A Cameron, Duncan Morrison, Neill Buie, John Smith and Nelson Morrison. In Moore, Daniel McKethan, Isaac Rowan, Daniel McDonald, N. K. McNeill, Wm. Johnson, W. C. Thagart.

A general meeting of the Commissioners and Stockholders will be held at Johnsonville on the 30th of June next, for the purpose of organizing said Company.

Books of subscription are also in the hands of J. M. Rose, at the Railroad Office in Fayetteville.

May 28 21-t30

## NOTICE.

IT APPEARING from returns made to us, that more than one million of Dollars have been subscribed to the capital stock of the BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA, notice is hereby given that the Stockholders in said Bank will meet in the City of Raleigh on WEDNESDAY, the 20th July, for the purpose of organizing the corporation according to the provisions of the charter.

JOHN W. ELLIS,
D. W. COURTS,
C. H. BROGDEN.

June 7, 1859. 21-3t-law

## W. R. R. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the W. R. R. Co., in Fayetteville, until the 22d inst., for the completion of the unfinished graduation on Section No. 14.

W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng. & Sup'r.

June 8, 1859. 21-t22d

## $50 REWARD.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 8th inst., TWO MULATTO BOYS named BOB REVILS, and JOHN BREWER. Revils is a bright Mulatto, a Painter by trade, about six feet high, and is well known about Fayetteville. Brewer is also a bright Mulatto, with straight and very long black hair, with front teeth decayed and is about five feet seven inches high.

The above reward of $50 will be given for their delivery to me here, or their safe confinement in any Jail in the State; or $25 for either.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailor.

June 9, 1859. 21-tf

## TAKEN UP

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 7th inst., a negro boy by the name of REUBEN, about twelve years old, who says he belongs to James Taylor of Patrick county, Va., and was hired to a Mr. Battle, near Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, N. C.

The owner will come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

GEO. L. McKAY, Jailer.

June 8, 1859. 21tf

## JAS. N. SMITH, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

AMERICAN, FRENCH AND ENGLISH

## CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES,

*GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,*

**PERFUMERY, DYE-STUFFS, LIQUORS.**

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

Surgical Instruments, Magneto Electric Machines, Thermometers, Hydrometers for Sugar and Syrup; Enema Apparatus; French, English and American Trusses, Shoulder Braces and Supporters; Paints, Oils, Varnishes; Brushes; Teas; Inks; Glues; Soaps; Extracts for Flavoring; Spices, Glass; Putty; Scotch Ale and London Porter; Yeast Powders; Hops; Starch; Burning Fluid; Congress Water; Citrate Magnesia, &c.

Fayetteville, N. C., May 18 15tf

## KNIVES AND FORKS.

**White Bone Handle with 3** prong *steel* Forks, very good, $1 35 per set.

**White Bone Handle with 3** prong *steel* Forks, 3 large Rivets in Handle, *very well* finished, and altogether a *prime* article, $1 75 per set.

**Ivory Handle Knives only, and** Knives and Forks of good styles at low prices.

—ALSO—

**More of those Super Horn tip** balanced-Handle Knives and Forks at $2 50.

Just received at "THE CROCKERY STORE."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7, 1859 12-itf


## SANTA ANNA—AN EVENTFUL LIFE.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

The Church party, feeling that the mass of the Mexicans will not submit to its rule, and being already tired of the vain attempts of Zuloaga and Miramon to establish it, have resolved upon the recall of General Santa Anna. The chief men of the Church party are Santanistos, and have long cherished a desire for his restoration to power and for the triumph of his plan of government, which looks to the restoration of the Empire, under the guaranties of the church and of the army.

A decree has therefore been passed for the rehabilitation of Santa Anna in all his estates, rank and pay as a general of division, and his title, as well deserving of his country. Thus reinstated in his confiscated property and honors, he is invited to return to Mexico and assume the reins of Government as Dictator. Gen. Woll has been sent with an adequate force to Tampico to prepare at that place for the reception of Santa Anna, a fourth time returning from either exile, flight, or captivity.

In 1836 he was, while President of Mexico and commanding the army, taken prisoner by the Texans at the battle of San Jacinto. He then came to Washington with his military aid and secretary, Gen. Almonte, and was, by the courtesy of our Government, sent back in a national ship to Vera Cruz. For some years he retained power, but was eventually expelled from it, and was compelled, to use his own words, to abandon an ungrateful country. He remained at Carthagena for some time, but, during the war of 1846, between Mexico and the United States, he was invited to return. This return was facilitated by the United States Government in the hope that he would be able to enter into a treaty of peace, then much desired by this Government. He returned in a British schooner, which vessel was, by an order from our Navy Department, allowed to pass our blockade.

Towards the close of the war, in which, though he displayed great energy and resource, he was discomfited on all sides, he was compelled by the popular clamor to fly, and he actually escaped under the protection of the United States army—an escort of our troops being furnished him as far as Jalapa. In March, 1853, Santa Anna was again recalled by the apparently unanimous voice of the Mexican nation—that is, the priests, the army, the bankers, contractors, monopolists, &c.—and again he assumed the supreme power and attempted to establish the Central Government on a permanent basis. So unsuccessful was he in that attempt that in August, 1855, he escaped from the perils of power, signifying a deep disgust at the factious character of his countrymen, and a purpose to abandon all further efforts to serve them.

His residence is at St. Thomas. He is now about sixty-six years of age, and is vigorous health. From St. Thomas he may, if he chooses to trust his fortunes in Mexico once more, take the British steamer via Havana for Vera Cruz. Though that port and city are in the hands of the Constitutionalists, yet, by the aid of British and French interests, if they are really, as is said, favorable to the Government of the capital which they still recognise, he can be easily smuggled into the country and sent to the capital. Besides, he may, if it be preferred, be landed at Tampico, where he will be received by General Woll and a body of troops.

*Commerce of New York.*—The imports of foreign goods and merchandise at the port of New York for the month of May are larger than for any corresponding month since the settlement of the country. For the last three years the May imports have been, in 1857 $18,705,255; 1858 $11,454,703; 1859 $23,552,646.

For eleven months of the current fiscal year, the imports are $196,177,486; in 1858, $161,356,894; in 1857, $210,845,041. The receipts from customs were for 11 months of '57 $41,593,834 45; of '58 $25,749,008 12; of '59 $31,585,370 93.

The exports have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Prod. & mdse. 11 mos. | $75,618,426 | $59,458,121 | $54,409,925 |
| Exp. of specie | 36,409,114 | 33,727,897 | 39,342,463 |
| Total exports 11 months. | $112,027,540 | $93,181,018 | $93,752,388 |

The exports of provisions have been comparatively large during the last month, but there have been no shipments of breadstuffs, the price in Europe not warranting a demand from this side. If the war shall be carried on upon an extensive scale, there will probably be an increased market for our produce abroad; but it is yet too early to assume this as a certainty to govern prices in this country. That speculation which does not lead to export, but merely advances the rates for home consumers, in the expectation of future shipments, is of very little advantage to producers, and a positive injury to all other classes.

*Gen. Twiggs.*—A letter from San Antonio, Texas, says,—

Gen. David E. Twiggs is fast sinking into the grave. He is given up by his physicians, has made his will and given directions as to his funeral. San Antonio is noted for the fatality attending the Commanding Generals of this Department, and yet no local cause exists therefor. Gen. Worth died of cholera, Gen. Brooke of an old disease, and now Gen. Twiggs is likely to follow of a disease which has troubled him at times for years past.

*Remedy for Poison.*—A correspondent of the London Literary Gazette, alluding to the numerous cases of death from accidental poisonings, adds:

"I venture to affirm that there is scarce a cottage in this country that does not contain an invaluable, certain, immediate remedy for such events—nothing more than a dessert spoonful of made mustard, mixed in a tumbler of warm water and drank immediately. It acts as an emetic, is always ready, and may be used in any case where one is required. But take this simple antidote and you may be the means of saving many a fellow creature from an untimely end.

*Worth Knowing.*—A young lady in this city, says the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, while in the country, stepped on a rusty nail, which run through her shoe into her foot. The inflammation and pain were very great, and lock jaw was apprehended. A friend of the family recommended the application of a beet, taken from the garden and pounded fine, to the wound. It was done, and the effect was very beneficial. Soon the inflammation began to subside, and by keeping on the fresh beet, and changing it for a fresh one as its virtue seemed to become impaired, a speedy cure was effected. Simple and effectual remedies like this should be known to every one.

Thirty three Stars, says the Richmond Examiner, must be on the national flag from and after the 4th July next. This is in compliance with the act of Congress, passed April, 1848, which declares that on admission of every new State one star shall be added, and that such addition shall take place on the 4th July next succeeding its admission.

*Cool.*—Mr. Hill, who mysteriously disappeared from Bridgeport, Conn., a few weeks since, has written to his wife who had offered $100 for his recovery, that she had better keep her money, as she may want it.

*What are Consols?*—The shortest definition of the word "Consols" is to describe them as the consolidated debt of England. This debt did not exist in the good old times when Government, instead of borrowing, extorted money from the Jews and occasionally from people of its own faith. Charles I. began the national debt of England, but it was quietly wiped out when he was beheaded. Charles II. and James I. had the honor of laying the foundations of a permanent debt, and on the accession of William III. the debt was £600,263. At his death it was £15,750,099. With some brief periods of decrease the amount was gradually swollen, until, at the close of the wars in 1816, it was £840,850,491.

Previous to this time the exchequers of Great Britain and Ireland were kept separate, certain portions of the public revenue arising in each kingdom being especially appropriated to the discharge of the interest on its own debts and other peculiar purposes. But on the 5th of January, 1816, the separate exchequers were consolidated into one; and an act was at the same time passed consolidating certain portions of the joint revenue of Great Britain and Ireland into one fund, hence called the consolidated fund, and providing for its indiscriminate application to the payment of the public debts, civil lists, and other specified expenses of both kingdoms. Some portions of the revenue are not included in this fund, but in 1858, of a total income of £47,000,000, the consols absorbed £44,000,000. Besides the consols, the debt of England consists of a comparatively small amount of "three per cents." Its total in 1854 had been decreased to £769,644,249, but the Crimean war has again swollen it to not less than £850,000,000.

From this statement the anxiety with which the quotations of consols are watched is clearly understood. The debt they represent is so enormous that any increase of its amount decreases the value of that already existing. Moreover, in times of financial distress, holders for investment sell out their consols in order to realize, and the increased amount thrown on the market again depreciates the quotations. Hence it is that the consols are the monetary barometer of England.

*Exchange.*

*Work for Juveniles.*—A great aim in family discipline should be to provide for each of the juveniles some line of pursuit which will give them a sense of their usefulness and necessity to the household. This feeling properly instilled into their minds will make them members of society valuable to others and happy in themselves. The Creator, who makes nothing in vain, does not in vain send human beings into the world if only they would find their places and fill them. Idle men and women are the bane of any community. They are not simply clogs upon society, but become, sooner or later, the causes of its crime and poverty, its folly and extravagance. In plain old English, every family motto should read: "Be somebody; do something; bear your own load."

*Phila. American.*

There is sound philosophy in the above. But there is yet another view of the subject which our contemporary might have expatiated upon. It is this—the practical comfort brought into a household by giving even the most juvenile of juveniles some employment and aim. Much of fretfulness and bad temper on the part of even very young children might thus be prevented, however simple the employment or aim might be. So soon as a child can observe or think *at all*, it will be the happier and better for something to do.—*N. Y. Com. Ad.*

*"The Fruit of the Spirit is Love."*—In one of the Middle States, many years ago, a little orphan girl about nine was going alone to school one morning. Having to cross a bridge of considerable length, she saw at the end of it a tall Indian of the Oneida tribe. She was much frightened, and began to cast in her mind what she should do. At length she thought of these beautiful words, "When thy father and thy mother forsake thee, then the Lord will take thee up."

On these sweet words her little heart was stayed, and she proceeded on her way, mid hope and fear, for she was a timid child. They had nearly crossed the bridge in opposite directions, when the tall Indian, with his arms folded across his breast, called to her in broken English. Almost paralyzed with terror, little Mary turned herself about, and stood like a statue of marble, while the dark-faced man approached her, when he said to her, in soft and tender tones, "Are you the little girl that prays?" "Yes, sir," was the ready reply. "I pray every night and morning." Said he, "Will you teach me to pray?" "Yes, sir;" was the quick response; and little Mary repeated slowly the Lord's prayer, the Indian repeating it after her. "Is there no more?" said he. "No," said the little one, "except, Now I lay me down to sleep." This also being said in a similar manner, the tall Indian blessed the child, and with "You are a good little girl," bade her good-bye, and went on his way.

She looked long after him, and from that time little Mary's fear of the red man was turned into love. "Enter thou into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray to thy Father which is in secret; and thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

*Shocking Custom.*—A recent communication to the Indian Office, from the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at San Francisco, reports a strange but shocking custom that prevails among almost all the Indians of California. That is that of burying alive. When a widow dies and leaves young children, the tribe to which she belongs will bury the orphans alive. The Superintendent states that he will use all his efforts to put an end to this cruel practice, but it had been impossible to prevent it entirely as yet, even on the Government reservations.

*Restitution.*—The Montgomery Alabama Advertiser of Saturday says: Comptroller Green informed us yesterday morning that he had just received, through the hands of Rev. J. M. Mitchell, Rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of this city, the sum of *two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars* in cash, with the information simply that it belonged to the State of Alabama.

*Light in the East.*—Hon. R. C. Winthrop declines to be a candidate for re-election to the Vice Presidency of the Boston Tract Society, for the reason that it favors the publication of anti-slavery tracts, a thing with which it rightfully should have nothing to do.

Some one says: "Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never arose from human censer. Fancy again the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a summer's air; and nothing to do when you wake but to wash yourself in a dew drop and fall to and eat your bed clothes!"

*Cheap Board.*—The Rev. Mr. Wood, now in China, writes to the New Hampshire *Patriot* that a laboring man in the interior of China can live comfortably on food costing *one cent per day.*

*Marrying a Stranger.*—A young Tennessee girl recently married a stranger, alleging that she should have plenty of time to become acquainted with him afterwards.

## FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

St. John's, June 8th.

The Arago, from Galway, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived heee.

The news is not of much importance. General Garibaldi had advanced and taken Como, where volunteers were joining him.

Another dispatch says, in reference to Garibaldi's movements, that after a furious fight of three hours he entered Como, and the combat was again renewed at Camerlosta, where the Austrian troops again gave way and retreated.

All the steamers on Lake Como are in the possession of Garibaldi, and the Austrians are in rapid retreat.

Portugal had declared her neutrality.

The London Times says that the report that M. Bernedilly is about to leave Paris on an extraordinary commission to the German Confederation, tends to strengthen the supposition that it is possible a compromise may be effected at no distant day by Prussian agency.

*Commercial.*—LIVERPOOL, May 28th.—Cotton is steady and closes active. Breadstuffs quiet, but prices steady. Provisions are firm but quiet. Spirits Turpentine is heavy and all quotations have slightly declined. Sales at 42s. 6d.

Consols 92¼@92¾. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £312,000 sterling.

AUGUSTA, June 8.

*Destructive Fire in Columbus, Ga.*—A dispatch from the Columbus *Sun* office says that the Alabama and Fontaine Warehouses were burnt down on last Tuesday night. Eight thousand bales of cotton were destroyed, besides a large amount of goods which were stored. The loss is estimated at half a million of dollars. Amount of insurance uncertain. The fire is supposed to have been set by incendiaries.

*N. C. Board of Medical Examiners.*—The Board of Medical Examiners, of the State of North Carolina, says the Standard, met in the city of Raleigh on the 6th inst. for the purpose of organizing.

The following gentlemen, composing the Board, were present: Drs. J. H. Dickson, Wilmington; J. Graham Tull, Newbern; Caleb Winslow, Hertford; O. F. Manson, Granville Co.; Chas. E. Johnson, and Wm. H. McKee, Raleigh; and Christopher Happoldt, Morganton.

Dr. James H. Dickson was chosen President of the Board, and Dr. Samuel T. Iredell Secretary and Treasurer.

The different branches of medical science were allotted the members of the board as follows:

Anatomy—Dr. J. Graham Tull.
Physiology and Hygiene—Dr. J. H. Dickson.
Surgery—Dr. Caleb Winslow.
Chemistry and Pharmacy—Dr. C. Happoldt.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics—Dr. Wm. H. McKee.
Obstetrics—Dr. Chas. E. Johnson.
Theory and Practice of Medicine—Dr. O. F. Manson.

Dr. Lucius C. Coke, of Palmyra, Halifax county, applied to the Board for license to practice medicine in the State of North Carolina, and upon examination, being found fully qualified, was duly licensed.

The first regular meeting of the Board of Medical Examiners will be held in the city of Raleigh on the first Monday of May, 1860.

*Cabarrus County Crops.*—The crops throughout this county are promising. Wheat is very forward and very fine. Some damage has been done by the bug, but the late rains have arrested the depredations of this silent destroyer. The delightful showers we have lately had have also revived the oat crop. Corn and cotton are small, scarcely above the clods in many places; but the planters have no cause for discouragement as yet. The orchards are, in some places, likely to yield us an abundance of apples and peaches. In most places the trees are just full enough for the production of the finest fruit. In a few localities, the peaches are nearly all killed by the late frosts.

*Charlotte Whig.*

*Cotton.*—We were shown some beautiful specimens of cotton plant a few days since, all of which were of equal size, about one foot in length and containing three squares each. They were grown upon the plantation of Col. P. Richardson, in this county. Mr. J. P. Richardson informs us that he will have a bloom in a few days.

*Wades. Argus.*

*The Weather.*—Last Friday night the northern and western portions of the county were visited by a heavy storm of rain and hail, accompanied with lightning and thunder. The weather, which had been quite warm previous to the storm, became quite cool during Saturday, Sunday and Monday, and on the mornings of the two latter days frost was perceptible in many places throughout the county. So far as we have heard no injury was done either by the hail or frost, except to young and very tender vegetation.

*Wades. Argus.*

*Ecclesiastical Trial.*—The trial of Rev. Dr. Carter is to commence here on Wednesday morning, July the 6th, Rev. D. B. Nicholson presiding. You are doubtless already aware that the charges are preferred by Rev. Dr. Deems. There will be forty ministers in attendance, as we are credibly informed.—*Louisburg Cor. Pet. Ex.*

*Dr. W. R. King's Cow.*—We understand that a cow owned by Dr. W. R. King, of this place, gave, a few days since, *fourteen quarts* of nice yellow milk at one milking. This beats anything that we have heard of recently.

*Louisburg Eagle.*

*The Wheat and Corn Crops.*—The New York Courier and Enquirer estimates that the coming crop of wheat will not be less than two hundred million bushels, or fifty millions more than the yield of last year, while an unusually large breadth of land has been seeded to corn, which at present is very forward, with every prospect of a good crop.

*Nearly Paid For.*—Of the $200,000 agreed to be paid Mr. Washington by the ladies of the Mt. Vernon Association, for the tomb of George Washington, only about $30,000 now remain unpaid. It is said that $20,000 will be required to restore the grounds and make the repairs necessary to arrest the rapid decay now going on.

*Singular Circumstances.*—Not long since a little son of Calvin B. Jacobs, of Hollidaysburg, Pa., by some means got a grain of corn in his nose. On complaining of the pain, a physician was sent for, who made an examination, but failed to discover the grain. A few days after, while the child was lying down Mr. J. thought he saw the grain, and immediately called in the physician who came prepared with an instrument to remove it. The child refused to be operated upon, but finally went to the yard, where by vigorous blowing the grain of corn was dislodged, and on examining, it was found to have *two sprouts upon it.*

*Specie Exports.*—The total export of specie from New York during the present year up to the present time is $27,884,554; for the same period in 1858 it is $11,785,217.

If Mr. Buchanan had got the thirty millions, we wonder which he would have bought, Cuba or the Charleston Convention?


# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 13, 1859.


THE CONGRESSIONAL CANVASS.—Mr. Ash has declined the nomination for Congress in the Anson District. His letter, written some time since, has been withheld at the suggestion of friends, that he might give the matter more mature consideration. We copy the letter from the Argus, admiring its sentiments while we regret the conclusion to which Mr. Ashe has felt obliged to come:—

WADESBORO', May 21, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter announcing to me the fact of my nomination by the Convention of Whigs, that met in Charlotte on the 18th inst. as a candidate to represent this District in Congress, was received by me on yesterday, and I assure you the announcement has affected me with no little surprise; for I had never allowed myself to anticipate such a result to their deliberations.

I regret exceedingly the choice of the Convention has fallen on me, whose taste and inclination lead altogether in a different path; for so complimentary is the manner in which the nomination has been made, that it is with the most sincere reluctance I feel myself constrained to decline.

Having never had the vanity to admit the probability of my nomination by the Convention, I had not thought seriously upon the subject until since the reception of your letter; but after surveying the whole ground calmly and deliberately, while I am not insensible to the obligations under which the flattering action of the Convention has placed me, I cannot be unmindful of other duties and obligations of a paramount nature, that put it out of the question for me to accept. There are many reasons influencing me to the adoption of this course that it would not be proper to mention here, and I therefore crave the indulgent forbearance of my friends.

I still hope some one of the many true Whigs of the District, more able than I to do battle for the good cause, may come forward, who will find it less inconsistent with his interest, duties and inclinations, to take the field. My declining the nomination is not the effect of any misgiving as to the soundness of the principles that have always been advocated by the party to which I have belonged; and though for the past few years, in consequence of the dissolution of the Whig party, I have kept somewhat aloof from an active participation in the political contests of the day, I am *now* as devoted to those principles as at any period of my life. When the Whig party went down, and some of its members attached themselves to Democracy, while many others, though *true* Whigs, for the time went into the new organization of the American party, I remained constant to the old faith, patiently waiting the revolution of events, which I believed at no distant day would elevate the trailing banner of our party, and give it once more to the breeze, bearing for its motto, as in other days, that conservative and patriotic sentiment, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." Time, I think, has shown that I was right, for those events are even now upon us, and every good and true Whig will hail with joy the present omens that indicate the resuscitation of that noble party whose conservative principles have, at least on one occasion of imminent peril to our country, saved it from ruin, and I confidently believe will be found equal to its salvation again and again.

Please accept, gentlemen, my thanks for the kind and polite manner in which you have discharged the duty assigned you by the Convention, and at the same time assurances of my very high regard and esteem.

Very truly yours,
THOS. S. ASHE

To Gen. J. A. YOUNG and others.

Mr. Craige, however, will not be allowed to walk over the course. The Argus expects in its next issue "to have at its masthead the name of a man who possesses the confidence of the public, and who, if the people do their duty, will represent them in the next Congress of the United States."

In the Newbern District Hon. Thomas Ruffin has been unanimously nominated for re-election by the Democratic Convention. The Convention adopted resolutions endorsing the Federal and State administrations, and in favor of the acquisition of Cuba. Mr. Disosway, a retired merchant of Newbern, so a friend writes us, made a speech in favor of Cuban acquisition: said that he had been in Cuba, and its acquisition would be of value to this country: he was willing to spend his time, his money, and his blood if necessary to secure it.

This may be all very true, though we do not coincide in opinion with Mr. D. But suppose it to be true, that Cuba would be a valuable accession, will that justify the shedding of any blood to acquire it? We have been upon several plantations in North Carolina that would be, very decidedly, valuable acquisitions to us; but we never felt that therefore it was right or proper to attempt to dispossess their owners of them. It is certain that we can only get Cuba by robbing Spain. Let us therefore rebuke the covetous and brigand spirit that would urge us so to get it, because we many think it would be valuable. For our own part we believe its possession, especially by such means, would be a curse to the country and particularly to the South.

PATRIOTIC.—A Virginia democratic paper charges its losses in the late election to divisions and lukewarmness. "Leading democrats, (it says,) were arrayed against democrats. None of them did their duty to their party. They were all fighting for themselves, and neither did or cared any thing about the State ticket."

What a patriotic set these leaders in Virginia must be! And yet, every one of them, doubtless, (if we might credit his own assertions on the stump,) was sacrificing himself for the good of his country—brought forward only in compliance with the demands of the people, and neglecting his own business to devote himself to theirs.

DOUGLAS FOR PRESIDENT.—Bets have been made by "sporting gentlemen" in New York that Judge Douglas will be nominated by the Democratic National Convention; that Mr. Seward will be the Republican candidate; that the Whigs and Americans will run a third candidate; and that Douglas will carry all the Southern States except Maryland, and the following Eastern, Northern, Middle and Western States: New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, Indiana and Illinois.

RAIL ROAD DIVIDEND.—The Charlotte & S. C. R. R. Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

How the Money Goes.—The official paper publishes a statement showing that in 1857 the Post Office Department contracted with Butterfield & Co. of New York to carry the overland mail to California, through the vast wilderness, twice a week, at $600,000 a year. The contract being for six years, the aggregate payments will be $3,600,000. The official accounts show the net amount of postages from this mail to be only about $15,000 per annum. In six years, therefore, it is expected to yield $90,000. A clear loss of $3,510,000. The department being now poor, it is desired to stop or curtail this contract; but, strangely enough, the privilege reserved to that effect in all other mail contracts, was omitted in this one! And so it will go on for the whole six years.

The official paper lays all the blame upon Congress, for establishing this route. But we are inclined to think that it was recommended by the late Postmaster General; and further, that in the prodigious glorification which the President and the P. M. General and the official paper all made over the arrival of the first mail, great credit was claimed for the department for establishing this route—a great triumph of civilization, as the President called it.

Post Office Abuses.—It was recently stated in a Philadelphia paper, as an instance of the abuse of the franking privilege, that a coffee pot, a fishing pole, and a box of patent physic, had been sent on free, with the mails, addressed to a member of Congress in Washington. The statement led to inquiry by the Post Office Department of the Post Master at Philadelphia. The latter having made inquiries, ascertained that the articles were not put into the mails, but were placed in charge of a certain route mail-agent, who was in the habit of carrying such articles for members of Congress and other persons in Washington having the franking privilege. His letter to the Department contained the following passage:

"I made further inquiry from the subordinates of this office, who have charge of the despatching and reception of mails, and I learn that these packages were in no wise placed in their charge, or the custody of this office, but were in care of route agent ——, and were taken by him to Washington on his own account, entirely independent of any connection with the mails. Such, I learn, is a common occurrence, not only with Mr. ——, but other agents, and that it has been the practice, for years, of the route agents running between this city and Washington, so to accommodate their friends. *Flour by the barrel, candles, fish, butter, and other articles, not mailable, have been so carried for Senators, Members of Congress* and others since the Presidency of Mr. Fillmore. Since I have been in office the route agents being officers of the Department and not under my control, except with reference to the proper performance of their duties, I have not felt that it was my duty to interfere with the practice, which I had good reason to believe was known to the Department."

A Strange Business.—The President recently removed Mr. Westcott, Postmaster of Philadelphia, under the following circumstances, as reported to the President by Postmaster General Holt: At the end of the 2d quarter of 1857, Mr. Westcott discovered a deficiency of $1525 05 in the cash of his office. All his efforts to discover who had stolen it proving unavailing, he required the 57 clerks in his office to make it good by a pro rata deduction from their salaries. They were obliged to comply with this demand or be turned out; and so they all signed receipts in blank, which were afterwards filled up with the full amounts of their salaries and transmitted to Washington as vouchers—the clerks receiving the amount less this unrighteous assessment.

Westcott admitted these facts, and attempted to justify his conduct. But an Act of Congress declares than any officer who shall "accept, receive or transmit," officially, any receipt or voucher, without having paid the full amount specified therein, shall be, on conviction, sentenced to not less than six months nor more than two years imprisonment, and to pay a fine equal to the amount embezzled. This Act Mr. Westcott's own admission shows that he violated, and certainly for his own pecuniary benefit, for had he not retained the amount of the money, stolen by he knows not whom, from the salaries of the clerks, he would have been compelled to have paid it out of his own pocket. The rules and regulations of the Post Office Department declare that no allowance shall be made Postmasters for losses by fire, robbery or theft.

Army Officers going to Europe.—The following officers of the U. S. Army have obtained permission to proceed to the seat of war in Europe, for the purpose of noting the military operations: Col. W. W. Loring, mounted riflemen; Lieut. Col. G. B. Crittenden, mounted rifles; Maj. G. A. H. Blake, first dragoons; Maj. H. Brewerton, of engineers; Bvt. Lt. Col. E. J. Steptoe, 9th infantry; Bvt. Maj. T. B. Toner, of engineers; Capt. H. Clitz, 3d infantry; Capt. J. A. Palmer, 2d cavalry; Bvt. Capt. T. Seymour, 1st artillery; 1st Lt. Geo. W. Carr, 9th infantry; Lt. J. C. Kelton, 6th infantry; and 1st Lt. John Pegram, 2d dragoons.

An intelligent army officer writes on the subject.

"Our Secretary is letting every officer, almost, who asks permission, go abroad, to see and hear what he can in Italy. It is a good policy; it gives us a juster idea of ourselves to compare our Army with those of the first nations of Europe. I have never known an instance where our officers have not been benefitted by the comparison. It has a wonderful effect in taking out a little of the conceit that is the result of always comparing ourselves with Indians or Mexicans. The war is going to be full of interest to every soldier,—the effect of the long-range rifles and the rifled cannon of the French. As yet we know very little as to what the French improvement consists in, and of course are on the *qui vive* to learn something about it."

Election of a Bishop.—The Rev. Gregory Thurston Bedell, (son of the Rev. gentleman of the same name who was Rector of St. John's Church, Fayetteville, in 1821,) has been elected Assistant Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Ohio. It is not certain that he will accept the office, as to do so he would have to separate from his flock in the Church of the Ascension in New York, where he has been for many years, greatly esteemed and respected by one of the best congregations in the city.

Wake Forest College.—A friend who was present at the Annual Commencement of this Institution last week, has kindly complied with our request to furnish the Observer with an account of the Commencement exercises and incidents, as follows:—

Messrs. Editors:—The Annual Commencement took place last week. Monday evening was taken up with Declamation by speakers chosen from the Freshman Class, as follows:

1. Eulogy on Adams and Jefferson—Ed. Everett. William Brunt, Davie County.
2. Byron—Pollock. George W. Sanderlin, Elizabeth City.
3. The Union Invaluable—North Carolina—H. W. Miller. W. S. Myers, Perquimans County.
4. Northern Laborers—C. C. Naylor. A. A. McMillan, Robeson County.
5. South Carolina and Massachusetts—Webster. J. P. Rogers, Wake County.
6. Marco Bozzaris—Hallock. J. H. Dunn, Wake County.
7. Mark Antony to the People, on Cæsar's Death—Shaks. John G. Jones, Person County.
8. Daniel *versus* Dish-cloth—Anon. A. B. Gorrell, Forsyth County.

These young gentlemen acquitted themselves with credit, showing that they had been carefully trained, and reflecting honor on their instructors.

The excellent Armory Band, from Richmond, Va., was present during the week, and the exercises were interspersed with enlivening Music.

On Tuesday evening, a large concourse of the beauty, chivalry and wisdom of the State was entertained by declaimers selected from the Sophomore Class, as follows:

1. The Union—North Carolina—Dobbin. C. V. Hines, New Hanover County.
2. Vindication from Treason—Meagher. T. F. Toon, Columbus.
3. Patriotism—Giles. J. T. Deanes, Hertford.
4. Appeal on behalf of the Greeks—Lacy. W. R. Lindsay, Rockingham.
5. Eulogy on La Fayette—Prentiss. J. B. Richardson, Moore.
6. Man's Strength and Weakness—Baker. J. L. Mitchell, Bertie.

These exercises passed off well. The spectators were pleased, the speakers applauded, and all concerned were highly gratified.

DR. WARREN'S ADDRESS

was delivered on Wednesday morning. His subject was, "The differences which exist between the principle of *self-love* and that of *selfishness*, and the peculiar modifications exerted by each upon individual character and social development." The subject was well chosen, ably discussed, and doubtless produced a lasting impression upon the minds of the young men to whom it was addressed. A proper self-love is a worthy principle of action. The individual lives with all his faculties, passions, and powers, subordinated to the control of enlightened reason, and he is thus conducted to the attainment of the noblest ends—the highest good—which is synonymous with the greatest happiness to man. But when this principle degenerates into selfishness, it becomes ignoble and sordid, contracting the views, and limiting the usefulness of its subjects. The speaker was very happy in his illustrations, and successful in the conception and delivery of his chaste and eloquent Address.

Dr. Warren is yet a young man, but he has already won for himself a wide-spread reputation as a ripe scholar, a close thinker, and able writer.

THE ADDRESS BEFORE THE ALUMNI

occupied the afternoon of Wednesday. It was delivered by the Rev. Prof. Brooks, who was well suited to the task imposed upon him, namely, to give a history of the establishment and progress of Wake Forest College, which he performed in his usual felicitous manner. Prof. Brooks has been connected with the College, as student and teacher, from its foundation to the close of the last session, when he resigned his chair. His sketch of the early history of the Institution was full of interest to his hearers, and many hearts swelled with gratitude for the prosperity which has attended the College, as the speaker traced the steps of its advance in the public confidence.

THE VALEDICTORY SERMON,

before the Graduating Class, was preached on Wednesday evening, by Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Richmond, Va. The subject was deduced from the following words of Solomon: "The tongue of the wise useth knowledge aright." The design of controversy was dwelt upon: that it should always be to convince, and to win; and some important canons were suggested for the government of discussion.

The eminently catholic spirit and liberal views of the preacher could not fail to commend his counsels to his hearers with much force. Dr. Burrows ranks deservedly high among the pulpit orators of the South; and this was one of his best and happiest efforts.

On Thursday morning, the members of the Senior Class made their graduating speeches, as follows:

1. Latin Salutatory.—James M. Taylor, Gates.
2. A Glance at the Age.—W. G. Graves, Caswell.
3. The Old Ship of State.—J. C. H. Jones, Pickens, Ala.
4. The Young Man.—N. V. B. Powell, Caswell.
5. Self-Educated Men.—Peter P. Parker, Hertford.
6. The Dream of Future Years.—James M. White, Chatham.
7. Nothing to Do.—George A. Graves, Caswell.
8. The Model Woman.—W. Carey Parker, Hertford.
9. The March of Mind to the Music of Liberty.—A. E. Rhodes, Jones.
10. The Valedictory Address.—Thomas D. Boone, Northampton.

These Orations exhibited a marked degree of talent. They were all well written, delivered with ease and grace, and received by the very large and intelligent audience with hearty approbation. They treated, for the most part, of practical affairs, in a plain, common sense manner, and showed that the young gentlemen were well drilled in the true philosophy. No similar exercises for years have given greater satisfaction.

Henry W. Miller, Esq. delivered his truly great Oration on Thursday afternoon, before an appreciative audience. It is only necessary to say that Miller spoke, in order to realize the delight of his hearers, and the complete success of his effort. About $125 was raised in aid of the Mt. Vernon fund.

The Party on Thursday evening closed one of the most interesting Commencements that ever took place at Wake Forest College.

The Board of Trustees held meetings during the week, and took such steps as the interests of the College demanded, and as are calculated to secure every advantage to young gentlemen pursuing a course of study at this place.

The Degree of A. M. was conferred upon Rev. L. H. Shuck and Mr. John C. Pitchford.

The second distinction was conferred upon Messrs. Boone, Rhodes, Taylor, and White, of the graduating class; and the third upon Messrs. Geo. A. Graves, W. G. Graves, P. P. Parker, W. C. Parker, and Powell.

Messrs. Ivey and G. S. Jones, of the Junior Class, received the first distinction; Messrs. Biddle, Gillam, Kelly and Poindexter, the second; and Messrs. Freeman, Nixon, and Whitted, the third.

Sophomore Class: First distinction, Messrs. Mills and J. B. Richardson; second, Messrs. R. B. Jones, Lindsay, and Savage; third, Messrs. Belcher, Deanes, Fort, D. C. McMillan, B. F. Parker, and T. F. Toon.

Freshman Class: First distinction, Messrs. Brunt, Howell, and Lawson; second, Messrs. Eddins, J. G. Jones, and A. A. McMillan; third, Messrs. J. H. Dunn, E. S. Moore, and Sanderlin.

Many of the young gentlemen of the various classes were distinguished for punctuality.

Fourth of July.—At a meeting of the citizens, on Saturday afternoon, the following Committee was appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence: Col. C. E. Leete, Maj. Wm. Huske, Capt. Wm. G. Matthews, Col. S. T. Hawley, E. W. Willkings, Wm. McLaurin, J. C. Haigh, P. M. Hale, Lewis Pearce, Maj. Jno. H. Cook, J. H. Roberts, Dr. J. A. McRae, W. L. Rose, A. McLean, Dr. B. W. Robinson.

The Committee is requested to meet at the Town Hall this (Monday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

The Gas Company.—This Company was organized on Thursday last by the adoption of Articles of Association (for want of the charter which the Legislature failed to pass,) and the election of an Executive Committee, consisting of Messrs. A. McLean, A. A. McKethan, J. D. Williams, E. J. Lilly and E. J. Hale. Maj. McLean was elected by this Committee its Chairman, and W. N. Tillinghast Secretary.

A contract was signed on the next day with Messrs. Waterhouse & Bowes, to erect the works and lay about four miles of pipe, for $24,500. They expect to complete the work and have the gas lighted by the 1st of November next. It is an object to get the winter's income, there being twice as much gas consumed in that as in other seasons of the year.

The capital of the company is $25,000, and it is all taken. The contractors have agreed to rent the works for five years, paying 12 per cent. on the stock. They would have taken them for ten years on the same terms.

The Machinery in the Arsenal.—It is gratifying to hear that the beautiful machinery in the U. S. Arsenal at this place is so highly approved of that duplicates of the engine, forges, trip hammers, and various other machines, have been ordered for the extensive establishment now in course of construction at Old Point. The machinery here was selected after careful personal examination and comparison, by Maj. Laidley, and that at Old Point by another officer who is well remembered and esteemed here, Capt. Dyer, also after careful examination of the many competing machines.

Farmers' Bank of N. C.—The Cashier of this Bank at Greensborough, W. A. Caldwell, Esq. has published a statement of its condition on the 1st ins., from which we learn that its total liabilities, except to stockholders for their capital stock, amount to only $116,589 89, of which $92,954 consist of notes in circulation, and $23,209 83 of deposites. Its assets are, Specie $15,062 11, N. C. and other Bank notes $9,504 55, Northern exchange $51,291 56, State bonds and due by banks $25,823 82, Real estate $7,005, Bills and notes discounted $327,551 91. Making a total of assets (not counting the $56,349 41 deficiency of W. W. Griffin, former Cashier,) of $437,238 95. This shows a sound condition. Supposing the debts due the Bank to be good, it has a surplus of more than $20,000 over its liabilities to the public and to its stockholders.

The old issue is being cancelled as redeemed, and notes will be issued from a new plate.

Education and Politics in Randolph County.—We are requested to state, that on the 30th of July next, Mr. Wm. F. Scott of Greensborough and Dr. S. Moffitt of Randolph will address the people of the neighborhood of Carter's Mills (better known as Moffitt's Mills) in Randolph, on the subject of Female Education and the proposed erection of a Female Institute at or near that place. And also that the Hon. John A. Gilmer will be present and speak to his constituents. It is probable that Mr. Williams, his opponent, will likewise be present.

New Postmaster.—The President of the U. States has appointed Jas. G. Cook, Esq., Postmaster of this town, to succeed Josiah E. Bryan, Esq.

Bank Dividend.—The Bank of the State of North Carolina has declared a semi-annual dividend of 4½ per cent., less State tax of .5 cts. per share.

*Inquest.*—This morning Coroner R. J. Jones held an inquest over the body of a man named Thos. Edwards, who died last night in the Guard House in this town. The deceased, who had been until recently a resident of Wayne county, came to this place some few days since, being intoxicated when he came and continuing so ever since. Night before last, while wandering about, no doubt more than half crazy from liquor, he was taken up and put in the Guard House. We presume all the suspicious circumstances were the result of the condition he was in.

Yesterday morning it was impossible to have an examination owing to his state. Later in the day it became evident that he was laboring under *delirium tremens* and the mayor gave an order for his release about nine o'clock. When the person charged with the order went for the prisoner he found him dead.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury was that the deceased came to his death by *delirium tremens*.

*Wil. Journal, 11th inst.*

*Mr. Miller's Lecture.*—Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, N. C. in compliance with an invitation extended by the Union and Philanthropic Societies of Hampden Sydney, has consented to deliver his eloquent Oration on the Eighteenth Century. Tuesday, the 14th, has been fixed for the delivery of Mr. Miller's oration.—*Petersburg Express.*

*Money Matters.*—We understand that the subscription to the new State Bank, in this county, amounts to $118,400—and that to the Branch Rail Road to about $90,000. Pretty good showing for Edgecombe prosperity and enterprise.

*Tarboro Southerner.*

*Crops in the East.*—The crops in this section have, by the late rains, been considerably brought out. The present indications are that they will be as large as usual.—*Williamston, N. C. Mercury.*

The people of Buncombe county have voted to subscribe $125,000 to the capital stock of the Greenville and French Broad Railroad.

*Later from Mexico.*—Advices from Mexico state that a bloody battle had been fought in the State of Chihuahua, in which the Liberals were victorious. Gen. Peschiera had been elected Governor of Sonora and Sinaloa These are the largest of the Mexican States, with an extent of 254,700 square miles, and having a population in 1837 of 300,000. The design of the movement is to form them into an independent State.

## THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

QUEBEC, June 11, 1859.

The North Briton has arrived at this port with dates from Liverpool to the 1st inst.

Her news is unimportant.

The Sardinians forced the passage of the river Sesia, and captured Palestro.

It is rumored that Garibaldi had been repulsed in Lombardy.

*Commercial.*—Liverpool, June 1.—Cotton—Sales for the past three days 28,000 bales at an advance of 1-16 a ⅛d. Middling Orleans 6⅞d. Middling Uplands 6¾d; market closing with an advancing tendency.

The weather is favorable for the crops. Flour is very dull, and declined 2s. a 3s. per 100 lbs. Wheat is very dull, quotations nominal, but market generally unchanged. Corn very dull. Rice firm. Rosin steady at 4s. 2d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 43s. 6d. Money market unchanged. Consols for money closed steady at 93¼ a 93⅜.

AUGUSTA, GA., June 10.

*Terrible Steamboat Disaster.*—The steamer John Lawton exploded her boiler near Savannah last night. Eight persons were killed, including the Captain, pilot and assistant engineer. A large number were scalded—many wounded—some it is feared fatally. The steamer will prove a total loss.

BRISTOL, Tenn., June 8th.

*Rail Road Accident.*—The morning train from Lynchburg, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Road, is off the track below this place. The cars are crushed and a brakeman killed. Col. Sam Pate, President of the Charleston and Memphis Road, was badly bruised, and it is feared has an arm broken.

NEW YORK, June 8.

*Marine Disaster.*—The Sch'r Lilly arrived here to day from Wilmington, N. C., having been struck by lightning on the 4th, and badly damaged. One sailor was killed.

CHARLESTON, June 7.

*Resumption of Payments.*—The house of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., has been already enabled to resume payments, the banks of this city having aided them to the extent of over half a million of dollars.

### MARRIED,

At Sacramento, Cal., May 10th, at Grace Church, by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, D. D., the Hon. EDWARD STANLY to Miss M. C. D. BALDWIN, sister of Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of California.

In Marlboro' Dist., S. C. on the 29th ult., by the Rev. J. A. W. Thomas, J. W. FREEMAN, formerly of Richmond Co., N. C., to Miss AMANDA ELLEN CARLISLE, of Marlboro' Dist., S. C.

On the 20th of April last, in Angelina County, Texas, Mr. WM. M. HILL to Miss SARAH L. MELVIN, daughter of the late Mr. John Melvin, of Bladen Co., N. C.

### DIED,

At White's Store, Anson county, N. C., on the 21st ult., Mrs. NANCY JANE REDFEARN, wife of David G. Redfearn, and daughter of D. A. and S. A. Covington, aged 17 years, 11 months and 20 days.

In Wilmington, on the 6th inst. Mrs. SARAH F., wife of J. W. Urquhart, and eldest daughter of Robert J. Gill, in her 21st year. Also, in an hour and a half afterwards, her little babe, SARAH E. URQUHART, aged 14 days.

In Yadkinville, on the 5th inst., ROBERT WILLIAMS, in the 44th year of his age, merchant of that place.

In Greensborough, on Thursday, June 2nd, Mrs. FRANCES PAISLEY, in the 81st year of her age, the widow of the late Rev. Wm. D. Paisley.

At her residence in Camden, Arkansas, on the 28th ult., in the 68th year of her age, Mrs. MARY ROUNSAVILLE, relict of B. D. Rounsaville, Esq., formerly of Lexington, N. C.

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—June 13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BACON, | 10 a 18½ | American | 5½ a 6 |
| BEESWAX, | 28 a 30 | English | 4 a 4½ |
| CANDLES, F. F. | 18 a | LARD, | 12½ a 14 |
| Adamantine | 25 a 30 | LEAD, | 8 a 8½ |
| Sperm | 45 a 55 | MOLASSES— | |
| COFFEE—Rio | 12½ a 13½ | Cuba | 28 a 30 |
| Laguira | 13½ a 14 | N. Orleans | 50 a 00 |
| Java | 20 a | NAILS, | 4½ a 5 |
| COTTON— | | OIL—Linseed | 1 00 a 0 00 |
| Fair to good | 11 a 11½ | Tanner's | 70 a 1 00 |
| Ordin. to mid. | 10½ a 10¾ | SALT— | |
| COTTON BAGGING— | | Liv. Sack | 1 25 a 0 00 |
| Gunny | 18 a 20 | Alum | 60 a 0 00 |
| Dundee | 18 a 20 | FLAXSEED, | 1 00 a 1 15 |
| COTTON YARN— | | SHOT— | |
| No. 5 to 10 | 1 05 a | Com. pr. bag | 2 25 a 0 00 |
| DOMESTIC GOODS— | | Buck | 2 37½ a 0 00 |
| Bro. Sheetings | 8½ a 10 | SPIRITS— | |
| Osnaburgs | 11 a 11½ | P. Brandy | 1 00 a 1 25 |
| FEATHERS, | 45 a 50 | N. C. Apple | 85 a 0 95 |
| FLOUR— | | Northern do. | 65 a 0 75 |
| Family | 7 00 a 7 10 | N. C. Whiskey | 50 a 0 60 |
| Super. | 6 75 a 6 85 | Northern do. | 35 a 0 40 |
| Fine | 6 50 a 6 60 | SUGARS— | |
| Scratched | 6 25 a 6 35 | Loaf | 13 a 13½ |
| GRAIN— | | Crushed | 12 a 13 |
| Corn | 1 25 a 1 35 | Coffee | 10 a 10½ |
| Wheat | 1 15 a 1 25 | Porto Rico | 9 a 10 |
| Rye | 1 20 a 1 30 | New Orleans | 8½ a 9¼ |
| Oats | 65 a 75 | TALLOW, | 10 a 00 |
| Peas | 1 25 a 1 35 | WOOL, | 18 a 19 |
| HIDES—Dry | 11 a 12½ | TURPENTINE— | |
| Green | 5 a 6 | Yellow dip | 2 50 a 0 00 |
| IRON— | | Virgin | 3 00 a 0 00 |
| Swedes, com. bar | 6 a 6¼ | Hard | 1 25 a 0 00 |
| Ditto, wide | 7 a 7½ | Spirits | 39 a 39½ |

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Several lots N. C. (hog round) sold on Friday and Saturday at 13½.

Cotton—No change, and very few sales during the week.

Corn—A few small lots sold on Saturday at 1 35.

Flour—We note a decline of 20 to 25 cts. per bbl.—sales easily made at quotations.

Spirits Turpentine—Coming in freely and selling readily at above figures.

Rosin—All qualities dull; prices during the week for No. 1, 2 00 to 2 50.

The market is well supplied with fish of all kinds and qualities, and at low figures.

Corrected by B. F. Pearce.

WILMINGTON MARKET—June 11, 1859.

Turpentine, Virgin 3 50, Yellow $3, Hard 1 75. Spirits (believed) 43½. Rosin, No. 2 1 75; Pale 4 50. Tar 1 80.

For the week ending on and including Saturday, sales of 2,896 bbls. Turpentine as above. Spirits, 1857 bbls., opening at 42½, closing (believed) at 43½—last public sale at 43. Rosin, about 6000 bbls., at 1 35 to 1 40 for common; 1 40 to 1 75 for No. 2; No. 1 3 25; pale 4 50; opaque $2. Tar, 117 bbls. at 1 80. Barrels, 2d hand Spirits, 1 70. Corn, 1850 bushels, closing at 92. Bacon 11½ to 12½ for N. C. hog round. Hay 80. Timber, 3 rafts at 6 50, $8, 8 25. Pea Nuts 1 50. No other transactions reported.

At New York Flour dull and heavy, and declined 5 to 10 cts.; Southern 7 25 to 7 40. Wheat very dull, and quotations of Southern nominal. Corn dull at 86 to 95. Cotton, sales of 4200 bales on Thursday and Friday, closing at 11 on Thursday and 11½ on Friday for middling uplands. Spirits steady at 48 to 49½. Rosin firm, at 1 85 to 1 87½ for common.

### COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. June 11, Str Fanny, and June 12, Str Rowan, with passengers, and goods for C E Leete, S J Hinsdale, Page & Surles, G W Williams & Co, J W Lett, W F Hoard, Myrover & Wightman, G McNeill, S T Hawley & Son, Stedman & Horne, H & E J Lilly, W K Blake, W C Troy, E J Hale, Jas Banks, L McNatt, Fall River, Murchison, Reid & Co, J Martine, D Anderson, A A McKethan, J W Horne, J N Smith, Worth & Utley, J Shaw, J M Vann, M N Leary, T S Lutterloh, E F Moore, Welsh & Weisiger, J M Worth, G W Sperling, J R Lee.


**Buckwheat Seed.**

FOR sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

**Citrate of Magnesia.**

FOR sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

**GAS FITTINGS AND FIXTURES.**

THE subscribers will be prepared by the middle of August, to supply every description of Buildings,—Dwellings, Stores, Factories, &c.—with all the necessary FIXTURES, for the introduction of GAS.

As we are constantly engaged in the business of building Gas Works in this and other States, we of course can afford to bring on a large stock and sell on more reasonable terms than others. Our stock will include Chandeliers, Pendents, Brackets, Glass, &c.

As we have leased the works for five years, it will be to the advantage of those requiring such fixtures to get them of us, since upon us will fall the care of them, keeping them in repair, &c. For this purpose it is both our interest and pleasure to emply none but the best Gas Fitters.

In our absence for a few weeks, all who wish to have the Pipes introduced into their buildings, will please leave their names with Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, who will give all necessary information on the subject. It is desirable to know as early as possible, so that the Fixtures may be introduced at the same time with the construction of the works, and thus all may light up simultaneously.

WATERHOUSE & BOWES.

Fayetteville, June 10. 22-tf

**The Steamer Hattie**

Hart will leave for Wilmington To-morrow, Tuesday morning, at 8 o'clock.

June 13 1t

**Moth-Proof Trunks.**

THERE is nothing better for keeping Moths out of Clothing and Woollen goods of all kinds, than the

**PENCIL-CEDAR TRUNK.**

A family will save enough Clothing from moth destructiveness during a Summer, to more than purchase one of these useful Trunks. They will last years, and are sold cheap by

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

June 10 1t

**We are selling a Checked Sack**

Coat—beautiful in style and cheap in price.

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

June 10. 1t

**Checked Marseilles Frock Coats**

at O. S. BALDWIN & CO'S.

June 10 1t

**All kinds of Ties adapted to**

Summer wear, among which may be found the much admired BL'K SILK LACE TIE, sold by

O. S. BALDWIN & CO.

June 10 1t

**A few more left of the Ladies'**

Excelsior Travelling Trunks 36 inches long and 28 deep, with beautiful compartments. Only to be had at G. & L. BRANDT'S.

June 13. 1t

**Spanish Leeches.**

JUST received and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

June 13 22itf

**Kerosene Oil.**

LIGHT COLORED—a first rate article. Just received and for sale by JAS. N. SMITH.

June 13 22itf

**Secret History of the French Court, by Victor** Cousin; Adam Graeme, by Mrs. Oliphant; Love Me Little, Love Me Long, by Reade; The Science and Art of Chess, by J. Monroe; Chess Hand Book, by an Amateur; The Art of Extempore Speaking, by M. Bantain; School Books, &c. E. J. HALE & SON.

June 11.

**Chapman's Sermons, sixth edition; the Metho**dist by Miriam Fletcher; Life at Three Score, by Barnes; Songs of the P. E. Church; The Psalmist, with supplement; Clarke's Commentary, &c.

June 11. E. J. HALE & SON.

**RICHARDSON'S**

**IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &C.**

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE.

Agents 36 Church St., New York.

June 11, 1859. 6m*pd

**PATENT**

**MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.**

THIS cement consists of strong glutinous substances, impregnated with fibrous matter, and covered with Mica, which make it Fire Proof and a perfect resistant of the atmosphere in every climate, and we will

***Warrant it Water-Proof.***

It also reflects the rays of the sun, making the building much cooler in Summer than tin or slate, and will neither crack nor rot.

IT IS PRACTICALLY IMPERISHABLE,

and having been thoroughly tried for years in New York City, and various parts of the United States, it is the cheapest and best roofing in use.

JOSEPH DITTO & CO.,

General Office, 378 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—Cement for sale by the barrel, with full printed instructions for applying. We also offer for sale, Territorial Rights for a portion of the United States.

J. D. & CO.

June 13 2218m

**JOHNSON'S**

**PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.**

"AN admirable substitute for apparatus."

(Hon.) Theo. Frelinghuysen.

10 large Charts (each 34x52 inches) embracing nearly

***Three Hundred Diagrams,***

adapted to all the Text Books relating to this branch of study. Every School should have them. Professor Silliman, Yale College, Rev. D. Kelsey, Cassville (Ga.) Fem. College, and others, have given them the highest endorsement.

| | |
|---|---|
| Price of the Ten Charts, mounted on cloth, with rollers, with key | $12 00 |
| Mounted on paper, with key, | 10 00 |
| Box for packing, | 50 |
| Unmounted, with key, sent postpaid by mail | 6 00 |

AGENTS WANTED.

In ordering Charts, give full directions for shipping.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,

Publishers, 346 Broadway, N. Y.

June 11 22-6t

**The "Amer. School Inst."**

IS prepared to supply Schools and Colleges with COMPETENT TEACHERS for any department. One of our firm is a Professor of Music, and will give especial attention to the selection of Music Teachers.

REFERENCES:

Dr. Lowell Mason, Prof. G. F. Root, Hon. Theo. Frelinghuysen, Dr. Wm. Curtiss, Limestone Springs, S. C., H. B. Farrar, Tarborough, N. C.

Send for a circular. Schools supplied with Apparatus, Books, etc.

SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.,

346 Broadway, New York,

609 Chestnut St., Phila.

June 11 22-6t

**Kerosene Oil.**

LIGHT colored.—best quality. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

**Mrs. Allen's Hair Restorative.**

FOR sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

**Laurel Hill School,**

**J. B. BUCHANAN, A. B., Principal.**

THIS School is located in a moral, social, and religious neighborhood, free from all allurements to vice and immorality. The course of instruction is thorough, and no pains will be spared on the part of the Principal to make the School every way worthy of those who may favor him with their patronage. Boys will be prepared for any of our Southern colleges; special attention being given to the course of instruction required by the College which the pupil expects to enter.

The next Session will begin on Monday the 11th July. Terms, $8, $12 and $15 per session of five months.

Board can be obtained in the best families in the neighborhood at $8 per month.

For further particulars address the Principal.

June 9 21*4t

**BUFFALO ACADEMY.**

THE next Session will commence on the first Monday in July.

Board, in good families near the Academy, at $7 per month. Tuition, $7 50, $10 00, $12 50, $15 00; according to advancement. No deduction for absence except from unavoidable causes.

T. W. COLE, Principal.

Buffalo, Moore co., N. C., June 6 22*3t

Presbyterian three times, and forward acc't.

**A School Wanted.**

A YOUNG man, a graduate of the last Class in the University of N. C., desires a situation as a Teacher. As to character and qualifications, satisfactory testimonials can be given. Address

G. F. D., Haw River.

June 7 21-3t

**LEROY D. McMANNEN, M. D.,**

HAVING located in Bladen County in the immediate neighborhood of Dr. Jno. S. Richardson, respectfully offers his professional services to all who may favor him with a call.

Being a regular graduate of the Medical University of New York, and having followed the practice both in the Bellevue and New York Hospitals, besides having the advantage of two years experience in country practice, feels that these advantages should in some degree entitle him to the confidence of the afflicted.

He has a new and complete set of Surgical and Obstetrical Instruments, and will pay particular attention to those branches. He will keep constantly on hand a full supply of Medicines. Prompt and constant attention with moderate charges.

June 8 21-2m

**NOTICE.**

I WILL attend at the Court House in Pittsborough on the 1st and 2d days of July next, for the purpose of receiving the Tax that the law says shall be paid to the Sheriff at that time, to-wit: Merchants, Merchant Tailors, Jewellers, Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries, those buying and selling spiritous liquors, wines or cordials, &c. Those interested would do well to attend to the above, for if they will examine they will find the law is very strict in regard to their tax being paid at the proper time.

R. B. PASCHAL, Shff.

N. B. If any fail to pay their tax at the proper time, the law says the Sheriff shall collect $100 by distress.

R. B. P.

June 10, 1859 22-3tpd

**BACON, PORK, FISH, &c.**

4000 LBS. NORTH CAROLINA BACON;
6000 lbs. Baltimore Sides;
8500 " Prime Leaf Lard;
25 Bbls. Mess Pork;
25 do. Extra No. 1 and 3 Mackerel;
25 do. " " 1 Herring;
500 lbs. Extra No. 1 Cod Fish;
15 Hhds. Prime Molasses.

Just received, and will sell cheap for cash.

W. C. TROY.

June 9, 1859. 21-1m

**CORN! CORN!!**

I HAVE made arrangements to receive CORN WEEKLY from Wilmington through the Summer. And will keep constantly on hand good fresh CORN. A lot now in store.

E. F. MOORE.

June 9. 21-3t

**SALMON AND TONGUES.**

VERY SUPERIOR SALMON, selected especially for retailing.

25 doz. Extra Beef Tongues.

3 Firkins Choice Goshen Butter.

Just received at W. C. TROY'S.

June 9, 1859. 21-1m

**THE OLD DOMINION**

***Coffee Pot,***

HAVING become indispensable to all who have *tasted* its value,

**A FRESH SUPPLY**

Has been obtained, among which is a lower-priced article, viz: 2 qt. at 1 50 and 3 qt 1 75.

ALSO,

Trivets for this Coffee Pot (or boiling vessels of any sort,) at 25 cts., Iron Coffee Pot Mats (or stands) at 15c.

"We record our own opinion formed only by drinking the coffee made in this Coffee Pot; but those more immediately connected with its preparation, are perfectly delighted with the simplicity and economy of the process."—*Southern Guardian, Columbia, S. C.*

For sale at "THE CROCKERY STORE."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

May 7. 12-1stf

**Silver Plated Castors.**

**Silver Plated Spoons.**

**Silver Plated Forks.**

A FRESH supply received. An assortment always on hand at "The Crockery Store."

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

June 4, 1859. 20-1tf

**Congress Water.**

FOR sale by S. J. HINSDALE.

**GLUE.**

20 BARRELS Glue, for sale low by S. J. HINSDALE.

D. W BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

**BOWMAN & MURCHISON,**

**COMMISSION MERCHANTS.**

NO. 113 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

**AVON E. HALL,**

**Forwarding & Commission Merchant,**

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19 1859 8l1y

**E. MURRAY & CO.,**

**Commission Merchants,**

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

**WATER STREET,**

*WILMINGTON, N. C.*

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Naval Stores, Cotton, &c.

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

Feb'y 1, 1859 85iypd

**BAKER'S PREMIUM CHOCOLATE.**

W. BAKER & CO'S AMERICAN, FRENCH, HOMŒOPATHIC, and VANILLA PREMIUM CHOCOLATE, PREPARED COCOA, BROMA, COCOA PASTE, COCOA STICKS, SOLUBLE, HOMŒOPATHIC AND DIETETIC COCOA, CRACKED COCOA and COCOA SHELLS, celebrated as nutritive, salutary and delicious beverages, for more than three fourths of a century, are manufactured from Cocoa of the finest quality and warranted superior to any other Cocoa Preparations made in the United States. As nourishment for children, and persons in health, and as substitutes for Tea and Coffee in Nervous and Dyspeptic cases, they are invaluable and are recommended by the most eminent Physicians.

For sale by their Agents D. C. MURRAY, New York; WM. S. GRANT, Philadelphia; T. V. BRUNDIGE, Baltimore; KENNET

## SUNDRIES.

50 BAGS RIO, LAGUIRA AND JAVA COFFEE:
10 Bbls. Refined SUGARS;
10 " Eagle Mills and Scotch SNUFF;
10 Hhds. MOLASSES;
30 Boxes Soda and Butter BISCUIT;
10 Boxes Adamantine CANDLES;
20 " SOAP;
10 " S. W. Collins' Superior AXES;
30 Kegs NAILS;
Grubbing and Weeding HOES; SPADES, SHOVELS, Manure Forks, Hatchets, Trace Chains, Brooms, Buckets, Powder and Shot, in store and for sale by
GEO. W. SPERLING,
South Side Hay Street.
☞At the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & T. Waddill.
April 29 10*2m

## Mackerel and Herring.

20 BBLS. Mackerel;
50 " Herring;
In prime condition. For sale by
GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

## BACON.

15 HHDS Sides, } A prime article.
5 " Shoulders, }
Just received and for sale by
GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

## Groceries and Liquors.

RIO, Laguira and Java Coffee;
New Orleans, Porto Rico, Granulated and Crushed Sugar;
Sugar-House Sirup and Molasses;
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm Candles;
Nails, Hoop Iron, Salt, &c., &c.
—ALSO—
Corn, Rye, Wheat and Northern Whiskey;
Gin and New England Rum;
White and Red Scuppernong Wine.
For sale by C. E. LEETE.
May 23 16*4t

## Provisions! Provisions!! Provisions!!!

MESS PORK, MESS BEEF and BACON. Just received.
C. E. LEETE.
May 23 16*4t

## FOR FARMERS.

GRAIN CRADLES, CORN SHELLERS, PLOWS and CASTINGS. For sale by C. E. LEETE.
May 23 16*4t

## TURPENTINE TOOLS.

HACKERS, ROUND SHAVES, AND SCRAPERS, made expressly for myself, which I can recommend.
—ALSO—
Hacker Files, Hacker Whetstones, Truss Hoops, Galvanized Chain and Well Fixtures. A large supply of the above articles constantly on hand.
May 23 [16*4t] C. E. LEETE.

## FOR COOPERS.

HOWELING KNIVES, SHAVE UP KNIVES, SHAVE OVER KNIVES, DRAWING KNIVES, DOWELING BITTS, JOINTER PLANES and JOINTER BITTS. And a large supply of other Tools used by Cooper's.
May 23 [16*4t] C. E. LEETE.

## Tax Collector in Robeson.

WE are authorised and requested to announce MALCOM McNAIR as a candidate for Tax Collector in Robeson County. Election in August next.
May 21 16te

## JOHNSON & JOHNSON,

### Attorneys at Law,

BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.
Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.
DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.
Dec'r 27, 1858. 76tf

## SEGARS.

100,000 SEGARS, various brands, for sale by
GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

## SKY-LIGHT PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY,

IN FAYETTEVILLE.

WHERE PHOTOGRAPHS, plain or colored; AMBROTYPES, CAMEOTYPES, MELANE OTYPES, and PATENT-LEATHER-TYPES; can be had in all sizes and styles, and in all kinds of weather, except of children, which are to be taken in clear weather only.
Likenesses set in Gold Lockets, Breast-Pins, Bracelets, &c.
Those who wish to patronize this beautiful art are requested to give me a call.
Instruction given in the art, and apparatus, stock and chemicals furnished at a small advance on New York prices.
Likenesses taken at short notice of sick or deceased persons, at their residences.
Old Daguerreotypes correctly copied.
C. M. VANORSDELL, Photographist.
☞Gallery opposite C. T. Haigh & Sons' Store.
April 29 10-*

## N. A. McARTHUR

ANNOUNCES himself as a Candidate for Tax-Collector in Robeson County, at an election to be held for that purpose on the 4th of August next.
Now prepare to pay your taxes—for I am determined to have the office—and pay them you must.
May 26 18tf

## WM. J. STUART

ANNOUNCES himself a Candidate for the Office of "Tax Collector" in the County of Robeson.
Election in August next.
May 13 20*2tpd

## Pure Ohio Corn Whiskey.

150 BBLS. received and for sale by
GEO. W. SPERLING.
April 29 10*2m

## $25 REWARD.

RANAWAY on Monday night the 8th instant, my negro man PETER. He is a fine carpenter, and will no doubt pass for a free man. He is very intelligent—full six feet high, bright complexion, rather slender built, good teeth in front, and fine countenance, but it frightened will indicate it in the eye—had full face of whiskers and bushy head of hair, rather straight and black—dresses well in black clothing—wore an old cloth cap when he left. He is free to talk and well calculated to deceive. He will probably change his name, as I believe his aim is to be free.
He may endeavor to escape with wagoners or with some white man. The above reward will be paid on his delivery. JAMES H. McQUEEN.
Robeson county, N. C. March 15. 16-8tf

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1859.
Joseph F. Dunlop, Adm'r of Bryan Boroughs, vs. Edmund W. Boroughs et al.
Petition for an account and settlement.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Thomas Boroughs, Mary Winfield, Elizabeth Armstead, Bryan Boroughs, Jr., Isaac P. Hurt and wife, and Aaron Tyson are not inhabitants of this State: Ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Thomas Boroughs, Mary Winfield, Elizabeth Armstead, Bryan Boroughs, Jr., Isaac P. Hurt and wife, and Aaron Tyson, to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Alexander H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1859.
18*6w] A. H. McNEILL, Clk.

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.
John A. Edwards vs. Josiah B. Little—Attachment.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Josiah B. Little, is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Bladen, at the Court House in Elizabethtown, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.
Witness, A. K. Cromartie, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Elizabethtown, the 20th day of May, A. D., 1859.
16*6t] A. K. CROMARTIE, C. C. C.

## FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL,

T. WADDILL, PROPRIETOR.

THIS, the most commodious Hotel in North Carolina, fronting 300 feet on Hay and Donaldson Streets, located in the centre of the business portion of the town, and surrounded by all the Banking Houses, Wholesale Merchants and principal Produce Dealers.
☞Business men will find the Hotel a convenient and comfortable house.
All the Stages arrive and depart from this Hotel.
Fayetteville, Oct. 1, 1858. 51-

## SHEMWELL HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

*East side of Green Street, a few doors North of the Market.*

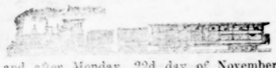
THE Subscriber desires through this medium to acknowledge the liberal patronage bestowed upon his House the past year—and as he has just erected New Stables and Carriage Shed convenient to the House and to water he takes pleasure in saying to his patrons and the public generally, that he is still prepared to accommodate them with transient and permanent board, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the liberal patronage heretofore received. Every exertion on his part shall be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him. His table is always supplied with the best the market affords.
P. SHEMWELL.
March 24, 1858. 86-tf

## WAYNE HOUSE,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE undersigned announces to the public that he has taken charge of the above Establishment, and is prepared to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month. And he assures all who may favor him with their patronage, that he will endeavor to give perfect satisfaction. Table supplied with the best the market affords.
JAS. G. SMITH.
Goldsboro', Jan'y 28, 1859 84-1yr

## WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



ON and after Monday, 22d day of November, the Freight Train will run REGULARLY between Fayetteville and McClenahan's Station; leaving Fayetteville every morning at 7 o'clock and returning at 1 o'clock in the afternoon of same day.
Consignors are requested to send tickets with articles, stating consignee, destination, &c.
W. A. KUPER,
Chief Eng'r & Sup't.
Whenever the amount of freight may require, an extra Train will leave Fayetteville and return in the afternoon.
Nov'r 22, 1858. 65-

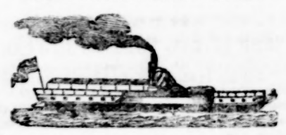
## RAIL ROAD NOTICE!

TO

## COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

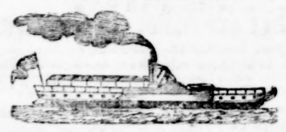
NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR
**Freight for the Interior of North Carolina,**
MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.
All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.
No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.
A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.
S. S. SOLOMONS, Eng'r and Sup't.
Aug. 8, 1858. 34-tf

## LUTTERLOH'S LINE.



STEAMER "FANNY" leaves Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday morning, at 15 minutes after Sunrise; and Wilmington Tuesday and Friday, at o'clock, —carrying passengers and freight.
Steamer "SOUTHERNER," with a full complement of Flats, makes one or more trips per week, as circumstances may require.
The accident to the Steamer "ROWAN" will be repaired in a few days. She will then take her place in the line. T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Oct'r 4, 1858. 51-tf

## NEW LINE.



I HAVE associated with me, in this line, Mr. John K. Dailey, and will style the firm ORRELL & DAILEY. We have purchased the Steamer SOUTHERNER, and in a few days, will have a New Flat employed with her. Those favoring us with their patronage may rely upon prompt despatch, by applying to Mr. Dailey on board, or to me at my office. R. M. ORRELL.
R. M. ORRELL. JOHN K. DAILEY.
March 29, 1859 800-tf

## Lower Little River and Crane's Creek Navigation Co.

A SUBSCRIPTION BOOK for the Capital Stock of this Company can be found, on and after the 20th inst., at the following places, where subscriptions will be received for the space of thirty days:
At the Railroad Office in Fayetteville, in the hands of John M. Rose.
At Monroe's Mills, in the hands of Chris. Monroe.
At Johnsonville, in the hands of Duncan Morrison.
Other persons will be appointed in Cumberland, Moore and Harnett Counties to canvass for subscriptions. The books will be closed at the end of 30 days.
T. S. LUTTERLOH,
A. MURCHISON,
CH. MONROE.
For General Com'rs.
May 16, 1859 14-

## Farm for Sale---293 Acres.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Farm, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, six miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 293 acres—about 160 cleared. Any one wishing information of the above property can apply to the subscriber on the place, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.
GEORGE ELLIOT.
June 3, 1859 20*tf

## STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term 1859.
Lovedy Brown vs. Malcom Brown, Adm'r, et al.
Petition for account and settlement.
IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elias Brown, Malcom Black, Jacob Stutts and wife Mary A., Margaret Black and Dugald Black, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for six weeks, notifying the said Elias Brown, Malcom Black, Jacob Stutts and wife Margaret and Dugald Black to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or Judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the same heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, Alexander H. McNeill Clerk, of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in April, 1859.
18*6t] A. H. McNEILL, Clerk.

## D. & W. McLAURIN,

WOULD invite attention to their large and desirable Stock of

## GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—
150 Bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee;
100 Bbls. and Hhds. Sugar (assorted;)
25 Hhds. Molasses;
30 " Bacon—Sides and Shoulders;
500 Sacks Salt;
150 Boxes good Tobacco;
125 " Sperm, Adamantine & Tallow Candles;
50 " Soap (assorted;)
50 " Candy "
100 Bags Shot "
1000 lbs. Bar Lead;
30 ½ Bbls. Snuff—Eagle Mills;
25 Kegs Soda;
250 " Nails.
—ALSO—
A large and general assortment of

## Hardware and Cutlery;

Farming Utensils, of all descriptions;
American, English, Swedes and Peruvian Iron;
Blister, German and Cast Steel;
Blacksmiths' Tools;
Coopers' Do.;
Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters;
Buckets, Brooms and Pails;
Cotton, Manilla and Jute Rope, (all kinds and quality;)
Plow Lines and Bed Cords;
Hollow Ware;
Cotton Yarns and Sheetings at factory prices.
All of which will be sold LOW FOR CASH, or on usual time to prompt paying customers.
☞COUNTRY MERCHANTS are respectfully requested to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. D. & W. McLAURIN.
March 3, 1859 93tf

## NEW SPRING GOODS.

### 1859.

### James Kyle

IS NOW RECEIVING A LARGE SUPPLY OF

## DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES,

BOLTING CLOTHS, &c.,
Cedar Falls Sheeting and Yarn at Factory Prices.
All of which will be offered
BY WHOLESALE OR RETAIL,
As low as the same quality can be had in this State.
March 1859. 94tf

## Second Spring Stock.

## STARR & WILLIAMS

HAVE received and are now opening their second supply of

## SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising a splendid selection of the newest styles of

**Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Hoop Skirts, Ready-Made Clothing,**

With a large variety of NOTIONS, to which the attention of Wholesale Buyers is invited.
☞STRICT ATTENTION PAID TO ORDERS.
J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.
April 9, 1859. 4tf

## SPRING STYLES!

### The Fayal, Everett and Havelock Hats!

ALSO, a beautiful assortment of the LATEST STYLE SOFT HATS (high and low crown,) and all the styles of the most elegant Hats of the season, can now be seen at the Bazaar.
A. McRIMMON.
March 16 97-tf

## More New Goods!

I AM just receiving my Spring Stock of Goods in my line. They were selected in the Northern cities by myself, with great care, and bought on the most reasonable terms, by which I am enabled to offer the largest stock I ever before offered to the public, and to offer them generally

### At Greatly Reduced Prices.

FRUITS—Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Apples, Lemons, Oranges, Cherries, Currants, &c.
PICKLES, JELLIES AND PRESERVES—a great variety;
PERFUMERIES AND EXTRACTS of various kinds;
FANCY SOAPS AND POMADES;
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Fiddles, Drums, Fifes, Flutes, Banjos, Guitars, &c.;
WALKING CANES—of every kind;
BASKETS AND WILLOW WARE;
HOBBY HORSES, &c.;
NUTS; FINE AND COMMON CANDIES; SARDINES;
FINE CIGARS; SMOKING & CHEWING TOBACCO;
CRACKERS; FINE POCKET KNIVES;
A large assortment of PORT-MONAIES, some very nice;
FANCY ENVELOPES, and FANCY GOODS, TOYS and YANKEE NOTIONS;
An assortment of INDIA RUBBER GOODS;
COMBS, WHIPS, FISHING TACKLE.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock. I have a great many handsome things that cannot fail to please.
JAS. R. LEE,
Hotel Building.
March 31, 1859 1-

## Carolina City, N. C.

THE Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad being now completed to Beaufort Harbor, I have determined to locate at Carolina City for the purpose of doing a

**Forwarding and General Commission BUSINESS,**

and hope by promptness and strict attention to merit patronage and support. Being the Agent of Murray's Line of First Class Packets to this and Morehead City, every effort will be made to make this the cheapest and most expeditious route to New York. Vessels will be loaded and discharged at my Wharf (adjoining the Railroad Wharf,) and thereby save cartage and lighterage. Particular attention will be given to all orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.
WM. B. GRANT.
July 29, 1858. 32-1y

## Guano! Guano!!

NO. 1 PERUVIAN, just received and for sale by
E. F. MOORE.
May 23 16-1m

## HERRING.

JUST received and in fine order, by
E. F. MOORE.
May 23 16-1m

## BACON.

A LARGE lot daily expected by
E. F. MOORE.
May 23 16-1m

## Lard and Butter.

IN store and for sale by
E. F. MOORE.
May 23 16-1m

## LIME.

AT
E. F. MOORE'S.
May 23 16-1m

## FOR SALE OR RENT.

A CONVENIENT DWELLING HOUSE, on Haymount, near Mr. J. C. Thomson's. For particulars enquire of J. G. SHEPHERD, Esq., or
A. M. CAMPBELL.
May 7. 9tf

## BUTTER AND CHEESE.

JUST received pr Fanny, a few Firkins of very nice BUTTER, and 25 Boxes prime CHEESE.
C. B. COOK.
Oct, 14, 54-tf

## BRASS STRAINER WIRE.

A GOOD supply of various No's just received, which we can furnish low.
D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 2. 10 tf

## JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

### ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79tf

## THO. C. FULLER,

### Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1857.

## P. J. SINCLAIR,

### Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
WILL practice in the Courts of Robeson, Cumberland, Harnett and Richmond ☞Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to him.
Feb'y 5, 1859 86-

## Law Notice.

JAMES L. GAINES and son E. J. GAINES, will, in future, practice law in copartnership, in the Counties of Montgomery, Stanly, Anson and Moore.
They may be addressed either at Troy, N. C., where E. J. Gaines resides, or at Norwood's N. C.
Troy, April 7, 1859. 4tf

## LAW NOTICE.

THE undersigned has removed to Newbern, with the intention to devote himself wholly to the practice of the law. He will attend the Courts in all of the surrounding counties, and will also practice before the Supreme Court at Raleigh. D. K. McRAE.
Dec'r 22, 1858. 75-6m

## LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

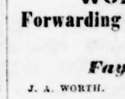
### Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

## J. R. BULLA,

### Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

ASHEBORO', N. C.,
WILL attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, Montgomery, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
March 10, 1859 96-6m



**Dr. HAIGH has removed to the** house formerly occupied by Mr. A. E. Hall, on Haymount, in the rear of Mr. Myrover's, where he may be found after 9½ P. M.
May 30, 1859. 18-3w

## Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.
August 24, 1858. 40tf

## Dr. K. A. BLACK,

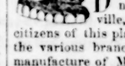
OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

## J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.
DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

**Dr. R. SCOTT is now permanently** located in Fayetteville, and offers his professional services to the community. Office two doors east of the market—formerly occupied by Dr. Benbow—where he can be found during his regular office hours, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 1 o'clock P. M.; 3 " P. M. " 6 " P. M.
June 3 20tf

## DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.
☞Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

## WORTH & UTLEY,

### Forwarding and General Commission Merchants,

### Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

## R. M. ORRELL,

### TURPENTINE INSPECTOR.

THOSE sending their Spirits Turpentine to me may rely upon it to have prompt and careful attention. My warehouses are fronting the wharves and near the river.
Sept'r 13, 1858. 45tf

## WATCHES & JEWELRY,

NEW AND DESIRABLE, BY

## JAS. T. HOUSTON,

SUCCESSOR TO
J. M. BEASLEY.
ALSO,
A LOT OF FINE DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS,
AT REDUCED PRICES, by
JAS. T. HOUSTON.
March 1, 1859 93tf

## TIN PLATE,

### Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

### COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.
*ROOFING, GUTTERING,*
And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by
C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.
July 9. 27-tf

## PETER MALLETT

WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
62 SOUTH STREET,
*NEW YORK.*
July 29, 1858. 32-

## MILITARY GOODS,

**Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces,**
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,
ACCORDING TO THE
*Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.*
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 MAIDEN LANE,
*New York.*
June 30. 24-1y

## BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered.
THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street.
May 14, 1859. 14-1y

## 200 Bbls. of Herring

FOR sale, very low, 200 Bbls Herring, by
GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO
March 14 96

## PUBLIC SALE

OF THE

## NORTH CAROLINA COPPER MINE,

**In the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina.**

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust, executed to me, on the 15th July, 1854, by the President and Directors of the North Carolina Mining Company, and of record in the Register's office of the County of Guilford, State of North Carolina, for certain purposes therein set forth, I will, as Trustee in said deed, offer for sale, for cash, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on **Thursday the 28th day of July, 1859,** that

**Valuable Mining Property**

in Guilford county, ten miles South of Greensborough, known as the North Carolina Copper Mine, containing 100 Acres, more or less, together with all the

**Machinery, Engines, Pumps, Mining Tools and Materials**

thereunto belonging or appertaining, and all the other property of every kind and description, belonging to the said Copper Company.
Possession will be given upon the consummation of the sale. JAMES SLOAN, Trustee.
Greensboro', N. C., May 21, 1859 17ts

## T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

### Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1859 84tf

## WM. H. TURLINGTON,

### Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
WILL give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TAR, COTTON, FLOUR, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.
My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.
Nov'r 8 tf

W. H. ALLEN.] [J. M. CLARK.

## ALLEN & CLARK,

### Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.
DEALERS IN LIME, PLASTER, CEMENT, HAIR, &c.
☞Agents for Rush & Orrell's Line of Steamers.☜
PROMPT personal attention given to consignments o Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
Jan'y 19, 1859. 81-

## WILLIAM D. MAHN,

### Inspector of Naval Stores,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,
Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.
**Office in Hall's Building, No. 43, (up stairs,) North Water Street.**
April 8, 1859 4-6mos

## JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

### COMMISSION

AND

### Forwarding Merchant,

### Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb. 12, 1855. 67tf

## WILLIAM J. PRICE,

### Inspector of Naval Stores,

*WILMINGTON, N. C.*
☞Solicits the patronage of his country friends and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.
**Office North Water Street.**
Nov'r 22, 1858. 64-1ypd

## F. M. BIZZELL,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 29 NORTH WATER STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
PROMPT and personal attention given to the reception of all kinds of country produce, either for sale or shipment.
Orders for groceries from *cash* customers will receive immediate attention, free of commissions.
Nov. 19, 1858. 64-1y

## DE ROSSET, BROWN & CO.,

*WILMINGTON, N. C.*

## BROWN, DE ROSSET & CO.,

*NEW YORK.*

**Commission Merchants,**

☞Particular attention given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton and other produce.
April 16, 1859 6-3mospd

☞Importers of pure Peruvian and other Guanos, Land Plaster, &c.
☞Sole Agents at Wilmington for Reese's Superphosphate of Lime.
Manipulated Guano, and W. Whitelock & Co's

## JAS. T. PETTEWAY,

### Commission Merchant,

### And Agent for Dawson's Line Steamers,

### Wilmington N C,

Solicits Consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Corn, Flour.
Also orders for Groceries, Cotton Bagging, Rope, Guano, &c. &c.
REFERS TO
John Dawson, Esq., Wilmington, N. C.,
Dr. F. J. Hill, " " "
O. G. Parsley: " President Commercial Bank,
Dr. Thos. H. Wright, President Bank of Cape Fear,
E. P. Hall, Esq., Branch Bank of State of N. C.,
T. S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville, N. C.
April 25 8-3m

## T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

### Agent for Chickering's Pianos,

Of which he has always some on hand.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

## BOOTS & SHOES,

AT WHOLESALE.

**JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,**
WITH
**P. P. SHAW & CO.,**
31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,
WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

## The New Edition of Devereux & Battle's Law Reports, Vol. 1,

RECEIVES the approval of those who have examined it.
Chief Justice Nash says, "I have looked through it—t is carefully and well got up. * * * I think to our Court it will be invaluable—and to the Profession equally so. It will save the labor of deciding the same points again and again; for there will be no excuse for Counsel not being apprised of points already adjudicated."
Gentlemen of the Bar who have purchased and examined it, concur, so far as we know, in praise of it.
For sale, with sets or separate volumes of North Carolina Reports, and Law Books generally, by
E. J. HALE & SON.

## New Volumes of Supreme Court Reports.

JUST published, volume 5 Jones's Law Reports, and volume 3 Jones's Equity Reports, of Decisions in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. For sale by
Feb'y 10 E. J. HALE & SON.

## FASHIONABLE CLOTHING

FOR

## GENTS, YOUTHS AND BOYS.

—ALSO—
YOKE-NECK
**SHIRTS, HOSIERY,**
SUSPENDERS,
**Stocks, Cravats,**
GLOVES,
**TRUNKS, VALISES, &c**
MAY BE HAD AT
A. J. WOODWARD'S
***ONE PRICE***
**Clothing Store,**
MARKET SQUARE,
**Two Doors below Hinsdale's Drug Store.**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
May 10 19tf

## SPRING GOODS

AT FLORAL COLLEGE, N. C.

## E. LILLY

—Is now receiving his stock of—

**Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,**

for the Spring Trade, which have been selected with great care, having taken sufficient time he thinks to get good selections and buy cheap. Being willing to share his customers the advantage of his labor, he would call their attention to his unusually large stock, consisting in part of—
8000 Yds Fancy Prints—fast colors;
7000 " Bro. Sheetings and Shirtings;
2000 " Osnaburgs and Drillings;
30 Pieces Blue Denims,—excellent for servants;
1200 Prs. Boots and Shoes, assorted;
75 Doz. Hats, assorted,—to which especial attention is called, having bought them extremely low.
A complete assortment of Linen and Cotton Goods.
Pants.
A large lot of Ready-made Clothing—Coats from 75 cts. to $25 00, Pants from $1 00 to $10 00, Vests 75 cts. to $9 00.
A large assortment of Bonnets and Flats for Ladies and Misses;
Real French Flowers, a beautiful lot, which the ladies are requested particularly to examine, having purchased them from the importer at very low prices.
His stock of Ladies Dress Goods embraces all the latest styles in Organdies, Berages and Tissues, together with low-priced American Lawns, from 6 to 12½ cts.
Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Perfumery, Buttons, Combs, Brushes, Scissors, Work Baskets, Soaps, Inks, &c., in fact any thing that is kept in a Fancy Dry Goods Establishment can be found in his stock.
He would call the attention of the Ladies to a lot of Berage Shawls—new style, together with a lot of Lace Points, entirely new.
March 28, 1859 2tf

## "NEW SPRING GOODS"

AT LITTLE'S MILLS.

## AUSTIN & BRADLEY

ARE receiving their Spring Stock of Goods, bought in New York for CASH, at low-down prices. To take this method of informing their former patrons and the public that they are able to exhibit the largest and best assortment of goods ever offered at their place, and which they are determined to sell at low prices for cash or on the usual time to good and prompt pay, and respectfully ask their friends and the public to give them a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Price and examine our stock of

**American and English Prints**

from 6¼ to 12½ cents, Silks, Barages, Robes in different styles, Brilliants, Ginghams, Hoop Skirts, Crape Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Laces, Edgings, Head Dresses, Bonnet Flowers. In fact every thing that the Ladies may need and bound to please.

**Cloths, Cassimeres,**

Italian Cloth, French Drap d'Ete, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Milledgeville Jeans—a large stock. Plain and Fancy Cottonades, Marseilles, Nankeens, Linen Goods—a great variety. In fact, almost any thing you want for Spring and Summer. A large stock of

**Spring and Summer Clothing;**

for men and boys, Hats—a Hat for every man and boy that will come and buy. Bonnets and Bloomers, Boots and Shoes—a large and fine assortment, Umbrellas, Parasols, Saddles, Bridles, Harness, Collars, Bags and Wagon Whips, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery, Glassware, Stoneware, Castings.

***GROCERIES,***

consisting of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Rice, and every thing usually sold by grocery men. A general assortment of Drugs and Dye Stuffs, a large lot of Bacon and Mess Pork. In short, the goods are here, more than we want to keep long.
AUSTIN & BRADLEY
Little's Mills, Richmond Co., N. C.,
April 9, 1859. 6tf

## NOTICE!

THAT on the fourth Monday of July next, at the Court House door in the town of Carthage, I will offer and sell the following TRACTS OF LAND, or so much thereof as will be sufficient to satisfy the tax and costs due thereon:

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1854-5-6-7. | (1856 and '7.) | Benjamin Barbee. | 100 | 50 | 150 | 1 | | | | 1857. | Tom's Creek. |
| 1854-5-6-7. | | Jesse G. Sowell. | 160 | 98 | 258 | 1 | | | | 1857. | Richland Creek. |
| | | Ditto. | 160 | 98 | 258 | 1 | | | | | Ditto. |
| | | Matthew Williams. | 150 | 100 | 250 | 1 | | | | | Richland Creek. |
| | | Aaron Tyson. | 300 | 200 | 500 | 5 | | | | 1856 and '7. | Deep River. |
| | | Nathan Strickln. | 300 | 200 | 500 | 1 | | | | | Ditto. |
| | | Thomas Mashburn. | 146 | 90 | 236 | 1 | | | | | Little River. |
| | | Christian McLeod. | 185 | 100 | 285 | 1 | | | | | Kittell's Creek. |
| | | Henry Evans. | 434 | 63 | 497 | 1 | | | | | Richland Creek. |
| | | Alex F. Chisholm. | 752 | 150 | 902 | 1 | | | | | Deep River. |
| | | D. C. Campbell. | | 150 | 150 | 1 | | | | | Big Juniper. |
| | | Duncan Black. | | 150 | 150 | 1 | | | | | Crain's Creek. |
| | | Bray Pardee. | | 100 | 100 | 1 | | | | | Tobacco Road. |
| | | Lockhart, Fry, Jr., | | 100 | 100 | 1 | | | | | Little Juniper. |
| | | M. Q. Waddell & Co., | | 150 | 150 | 1 | | | | | Big Pocket. |
| | | R. Street, for N. C. Gas Coal Transportation Company, | | $15,000 | $15,000 | 1 | | | | 1855-6-7. | Deep River. |
| | | G. W. Fooshee, for N. C. Gas Coal Transportation Co. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1854-5-6-7. | (1856 and '7.) | Jesse G. Sowell. | 100 | 50 | 150 | 1 | | | | 1857. | Deep River. |
| | | Ditto. | 160 | 98 | 258 | 1 | | | | | Ditto. |
| | | Matthew Williams. | 150 | 100 | 250 | 1 | | | | | Richland Creek. |
| | | Aaron Tyson. | 300 | 200 | 500 | 5 | | | | 1856 and '7. | Deep River. |
| | | Nathan Strickln. | 300 | 200 | 500 | 1 | | | | | Ditto. |
| | | Thomas Mashburn. | 146 | 90 | 236 | 1 | | | | | Little River. |
| | | Christian McLeod. | 185 | 100 | 285 | 1 | | | | | Kittell's Creek. |
| | | Henry Evans. | 434 | 63 | 497 | 1 | | | | | Richland Creek. |
| | | Alex F. Chisholm. | 752 | 150 | 902 | 1 | | | | | Deep River. |
| | | D. C. Campbell. | | 150 | 150 | 1 | | | | | Big Juniper. |
| | | Duncan Black. | | 150 | 150 | 1 | | | | | Crain's Creek. |
| | | Bray Pardee. | | 100 | 100 | 1 | | | | | Tobacco Road. |
| | | Lockhart, Fry, Jr., | | 100 | 100 | 1 | | | | | Little Juniper. |
| | | M. Q. Waddell & Co., | | 150 | 150 | 1 | | | | | Big Pocket. |
| | | R. Street, for N. C. Gas Coal Transportation Company, | | $15,000 | $15,000 | 1 | | | | 1855-6-7. | Deep River. |
| | | G. W. Fooshee, for N. C. Gas Coal Transportation Co. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1854-5-6-7. | (1856 and '7.) | Jesse G. Sowell. | 100 | 50 | 150 | 1 | | | | 1857. | Deep River. |
| | | Ditto. | 160 | 